

BULLETIN

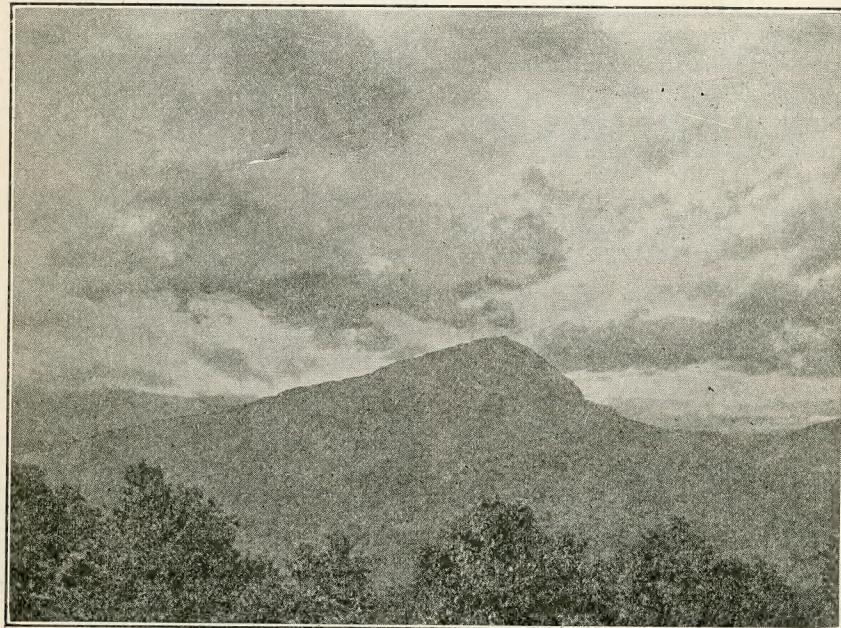
OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 36

Jan., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputaiton of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER

Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments	
J. H. Schoepf, Chief	Phone 4237
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor; Phone 152	
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;	
Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION White 28,000 Colored 7,000 **35,000**

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASHEVILLE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1924.

Summary of Nursing Report for Year 1924.

Cases carried from December, 1923, 42; new cases opened during the year 2,818, making a total of 2,860 cases cared for during the year. Classification of these cases is as follows: Pre natal, post natal, tuberculosis, influenza, lagrippe, pneumonia, empyema, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, tonsilitis, myo-carditis, colds, measles, mumps, whooping-cough, a few cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, typhoid fever, phlebitis, meningitis, rheumatism, otitis-media nephritis, cystitis, brights disease, diabetes,

carcinoma, erysipelas, appendicitis, dysentery, colitis, pellagra, operative cases, burns, fractures, lacerations, and a number of chronic cases of various kinds. The number of nursing visits made was 10,532; follow-up visits to the homes of school children, 1,430; general welfare and advisory visits, 6,112; making a total of 18,074 visits during the year.

The nurses assisted the Medical Inspector of Schools, Dr. Eugene Cock, with 6,826 examinations of school children and 1,419 vaccinations against smallpox. The most common defects found by the Medical Inspector are enlarged tonsils, defective teeth, eyes, ears, and malnutrition; also several children were found with cardiac and lung conditions which needed attention. The other defects noted were enlarged spleen, hernia, goitre, swollen glands and skin eruptions. A notification card is sent to the parents to call attention to these defects and in many cases they are promptly corrected. The number of routine class-room inspections done by the nurses was 35,287. Part of the nurse's visit to school is always taken up with the examination and care of the numerous ailments and injuries of the children sent to her by the teacher. The principal things are sore throats, swollen glands, discharging ears, symptoms of cold, inflamed eyes, skin eruptions, pediculosis, temperature, cuts, scratches, bruises and sores. The children showing any symptoms of contagious or infectious disease are excluded from school and referred to their family physician. The nurse also assists the teacher in the work of health instruction by suggestion and advice, makes home visits to explain care needed for children, to obtain consent and co-operation of parents for measures advised, make arrangement with physicians, dentists, hospitals and clinics for various types

of medical, surgical and health care needed by individual pupils; follows up absentees where illness is the cause of absence and attending to such minor ailments and injuries as in the judgment of the physician may be left to the discretion of the nurse. The children are weighed and measured each month by the teacher and record is kept on weight chart. Many of the children who were underweight at the beginning of the term are gaining steadily in weight, which is most gratifying. The importance of proper diet, rest and establishment of health habits is stressed by the school physician, nurses and teacher.

The Biltmore Dairy and the Carolina Creamery are still supplying milk to all the schools at three cents per half-pint in individual bottles, making it possible for every child to have milk. To the children who cannot afford to pay it is supplied free of charge.

The Children's Clinics, at 60 Biltmore Avenue, are well attended and we feel that a great deal has been accomplished. Dr. Ward, Dr. Harrison, Dr. Elias, also Dr. King, who has charge of the Orthopedic department, have cheerfully given their time to this work. The number of new cases enrolled during the year is 231, old cases returning 92, making a total of 323 cases. A total of 1,528 visits were made to the clinics by these patients. Each one is given a thorough examination and necessary treatment. Quite a number have been referred to specialists for removal of tonsils and adenoids, treatment of skin eruptions and eyes, to dentists for necessary dental work, and several to the Venereal Disease clinic for treatment. We are very grateful to these specialists and dentists who have co-operated with us in this work, and to Dr. MacRae, who has done all of our X-ray work. All

children who are undernourished are given a quart of milk per day until they attain their normal weight. Quite a number reached their normal weight and the milk was discontinued, but they usually come back once a month to be weighed. The milk which is being given at the Clinic is still being supplied by Mr. Fred L. Seely and we cannot estimate the wonderful results obtained through this generous gift. The pre-natal clinic in charge of Dr. White is held the first and third Wednesday of each month. Quite a number of patients have been examined and treated.

Miss Monica Moore, supervising nurse for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, spent several days with us this year and gave us valuable assistance in regard to the nursing work. Of the 10,532 nursing visits made, 7,683 were made to Metropolitan policy-holders.

Morbidity and Mortality Report for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1924

Contagious Diseases Reported:

Chicken Pox	97
Cerebro spinal meningitis	1
Diphtheria—local 35—imported 1	36
Diphtheria carriers	2
Measles	278
Scarlet fever	72
Smallpox—local—white 8, col. 50, imp. white 3, col. 6	67
Typhoid—local, wh. 2, col. 3; imp. wh. 9, col. 5	19
Para typhoid	1
Tuberculosis, white 444, col. 35	479
Whooping cough	70
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Diphtheria	2
Measles	1
Typhoid fever—imported, white 4, col. 1	5
Tuberculosis—Local, wh. 4, col. 8; imp. wh. 113, col. 13	138
Total number deaths reported	731

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Local	520	Para A. & B., negaite	107
Imported	211	positive	1
Male	393	Vincent's spirillum, negative	1
Female	338	positive	2
White	506	Feces, intestinal parasites, nega-	
Colored	215	itive	35
Total number births reported	978	positive	7
Male	507	Dark field, spirochaeta Pallida,	
Female	471	negative	3
White	747	positive	2
Colored	231		
Total number of stillborn	76	Total	1111
Male	49	Analysis of urine	118
Female	27	Examinations of water for pollu-	
White	44	tion	15
Colored	32	Wasserman reaction, negative	352
DEATHS—Under one year.		positive	234
White	57	Bacterial counts of milk	3768
Colored	36	Chemical analysis of milk	1630
1 to 5 years:			
White	22		
Colored	22		
5 to 10 years:			
White	13		
Colored	4		
10 to 20 years:			
White	36	Report of City and County Veteri-	
Colored	15	narian for Year Ending Dec.	
20 to 40 years:		31, 1924.	
White	123	Dairy inspections	241
Colored	65	Dairy cattle tested	3093
40 to 75 years plus:		Re-actors found and slaughtered	8
White	255	Suspects held for retest	10
Colored	73	Indemnity claims submitted	15
Total	721	Permits for new dairies issued	96
		Health certificates issued for in-	
		ter and intra State shipments	19
		Health certificates received for	
		inter and intra State shipments	68
		First annual tuberculin test ap-	
		plied to dairy cattle for the es-	
		tablishing of accredited herds	146

Report of City Bacteriologist for
Year Ending Dec. 31, 1924.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	684
diagnosis & release, positive	79
Tubercle Bacilli, negative	54
positive	19
Gonococcus, negative	58
positive	14
Widal, typhoid, negative	44
positive	15

Nurse Inspectors Report for Year
Ending December, 1924.

Cafe Inspections	1507
Drug store Inspections	363
Bakery Inspections	305
Grocery store Inspections	109
Market Inspections	252
Weiner stand Inspections	832
Candy kitchen Inspections	144
Tuberculous sanatoria Inspec-	
tions	133

Comfort station Inspections	61
School lunch room Inspections	58
Boarding house Inspections	18
Ice cream stand Inspections	49
Fruit stand Inspections	27
Park stand Inspections	3
Sandwitch stand Inspections	7
Hotel Inspections	4
 Total Inspections	3872

**Report of Venereal Clinic for Year
Ending Dec. 31, 1924.**

Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	2539
Female	1230
Total number of treatments:	
Male	2381
Female	1164
Cases Discharged:	
Male	413
Female	177
Number of doses of arsphena- mine	1135
Number of Wasserman tests	586

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable diseases quaran- tined	649
Rooms fumigated	932

DAIRY AND MILK

Dairy inspections	2072
Wagon inspections	1031
Creamery inspections	142
Bacterial counts of milk	4924
Chemical analysis of milk	2580
Permits issued	212
Milk condemned, gallons	2449

MARKET HOUSE

Animals inspected	21737
Meat condemned, pounds	10502
Fish condemned, pounds	300

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	8005
Toilet inspections	5441
Stable inspections	4019
Hog pen inspections	3
Special inspections	2335
Nuisances abated	2324

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Inspections of new work	557
Permits issued	345
Special inspections	126
Nuisances abated	107

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections	597
Sewer connections	461

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed	16277
Animals removed	4730
Streets flushed, miles	2120
Closets cleaned, cans	3800
Catch basins cleaned	594

INCINERATOR

Trash Burned	16077
Animals burned	597
Coal used, tons	355
Cinders removed from incinera- tor, wheelbarrows	22000

**Report of Health and Sanitary De-
partment for Month of January,
1925**

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:	
Chicken pox	5
Diphtheria	2
Poliomyelitis	1
Smallpox (imported)	2
Scarlet fever	6
Tuberculosis	39
Whooping cough	4
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Poliomyelitis	1
Tuberculosis (imported)	14
Total number of deaths reported	49
Local	31
Imported	18

White	27	Count on lastose litmus agar per
Colored	22	c. c. 2
Male	24	Acid-producing bacteria per c.c. 0
Female	23	C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director.
Total number of births reported	87	J. W. K., Analyst.
White	59	State Laboratory of Hygiene.
Colored	28	
Male	43	
Female	44	
Total number of stillborn reported	4	
White	2	
Colored	2	
Male	0	
Female	4	

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS		
Diphtheria, negative	62	
diagnosis & release, positive	3	
Tubercle bacilli, negative	6	
positive	3	
Gonococcus, negative	1	
positive	3	
Feces, intestinal parasites,		
negative	2	
positive	1	
Total	81	
Analysis of urine	14	
Wasserman reaction, negative	22	
positive	13	
Bacterial counts of milk	250	
Chemical analysis of milk	175	

Analysis of Water

Date collected	2-2-25	
Date received	2-4-25	
Date reported	2-6-25	
Sediment	0	
Color	0	
Turbidity	0	
Odor, cold	0	
Alkalinity	6.8 Parts per Million	
pH	6.8	
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0	
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0	
Total bacterial count per c.c. at		
38° C.	11	

Report of Venereal Clinic, Jan. 1925.

New cases admitted:	
Male	33
Female	18
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	134
Female	72
Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	167
Female	90
Total cases discharged:	
Male	30
Female	32
Number cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	
Male	137
Female	68
Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	201
Female	109
Total number of treatments:	
Male	197
Female	101
Number of doses of arsphenamine	108
Number of Wesserman tests	42

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined	16
Rooms fumigated	62

VETERINARIAN

Dairies inspected	62
Cattle inspected	502
Reactors found	1
Suspects quarantined	3
Indemnity claims submitted	1
Permits issued	4

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections	117
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Wagon inspections -----	83	Special inspections -----	9
Bacterial counts -----	260	Nuisances abated -----	8
Chemical analysis -----	205		
Permits issued -----	2		
MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS			
Animals inspections -----	2025	Water connections -----	33
Meat condemned, pounds-----	760	Sewer connections -----	34
GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
Premises inspections -----	470		
Toilet inspections -----	340		
Stable inspections -----	247		
Nuisances abated -----	253		
PLUMBING INSPECTIONS			
Permits issued -----	18	Trash removed, loads-----	1207
Inspections of new work-----	31	Animals removed -----	486
		Streets cleaned, miles-----	240
		Closets cleaned, cans-----	200
		Catch basins -----	50
STREET CLEANING			
INCINERATOR			
Trash burned, loads-----		1134	
Animals burned -----		491	
Cinders made, wheelbarrows-----		1049	

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1925

Patients	District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from December-----	14	12	10	10	46	
New Patients -----	79	90	63	40	272	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Patients -----	93	102	73	50	318	
Visits:						
Nursing Visits Pre natal-----	18	7	9	7	41	
Nursing Visits Post natal-----	21	2	17	16	56	
Nursing Visits Tubercular-----	2	4	7	10	23	
Nursing Visits Miscellaneous-----	175	212	192	193	772	
Follow Up Visits-----	94	64	26	20	204	
Nursing Visits General Gelfare-----	150	175	164	125	614	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Visits -----	266	400	389	351	1506	
Patients Referred to Baby clinic-----	8	5	12	12	37	
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic-----	0	2	10	1	13	
Patients Referred to Dispensary-----	0	3	0	0	3	
Patients Referred to Physician-----	26	17	15	8	66	
Patients Referred to Hospital-----	0	1	2	2	5	
Patients Referred to Dentist-----	4	0	0	4	8	
School Children Examined-----	102	116	60	72	350	
School children Inspected-----	1170	652	767	1885	4474	
School Children Vaccinated-----	3	6	1	30	40	
Telephone Calls -----	72	54	108	109	343	

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections	142
Weiner Stand Inspections	105
Drug Store Inspections	31
Grocery Store Inspections	15
Tuberculosis Sanatoria Inspections	12
Market Inspections	28
Bakery Inspections	41
School Lunch Room Inspections	12
Candy Kitchen Inspections	12
Comfort Station Inspections	6

SANATORIA SCORE

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Winyah	98	99	98
Ambler Heights	99	98	98
St. Joseph's	98	98	98
Sunset Heights	98	98	98
Roye Cottage	95	95	95
Fairview Cottage	89	94	92
Sunset Lodge	91	91	91
Edgewood Cottage	90	87	88
Western Carolina San. Inc.	84	87	86
84 Oakland Road	81	86	84
Monte Vista	77	87	84
The Sheerwood	74	88	83
Stone Hedge	80	85	83

NOTE—Ambler Heights, which is outside the City, is scored by special request.

DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's	99	99	99
Scruggs Rexall Store	98	98	98
Raynor's	97	97	97
Smith's	97	97	97
Aiken & Hester	94	94	94
Claverie's	94	92	93
Johnson's	90	92	91
Carmichael's	90	90	90
Depot Drug Co.	90	90	90
Montford Ave. Drug Co.	90	90	90

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Craven's	89	89	89
Billbro Drug Co.	88	88	88
Holland's	88	88	88
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	88	88	88
West Asheville Pharmacy	88	88	88
Walker's	88	88	88
Finley's	84	88	87
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	86	86	86

CANDYKITCHEN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Pack Square	92	92	92
Olympia	85	90	88
Mascari	78	78	78
Arakas	68	68	68

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W.	99	98	98
Battery Park Coffee Shop	99	98	98
The Jax	98	98	98
Jordan's	97	97	97
De Luxe	97	97	97
Moxley's	96	96	96
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	98	94	95
Putman Grill	95	94	94
George's Place	94	92	93
Dinty Moore's	96	90	92
Asheville Cafe	90	90	90
Good Health	90	90	90
National	90	90	90
Central	88	88	88
Clark's	88	88	88
Dixie	88	88	88
Union News	88	88	88
Rhea's	87	88	88
Glen Rock	88	87	87
Silver Moon	88	86	87
Wallace's	88	85	86
Carson's	88	84	85
Vick	85	82	83
Attacks	89	80	83

Cole's	88	80	83
Atlanta Quick	80	80	80
American Coffee Shop	78	78	78
D. Gross	78	76	77
Ideal Dairy	75	75	75
West's Place	75	75	75
Manhattan	68	68	68
Broadway Hot Dog	65	60	62
Busy Bee	58	58	58

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	90	90
Chisholm	85	90	88
Anderson	88	88	88
Hamilton	84	85	85
Brownlee's	80	80	80
Lovers End	80	80	80
New Boston	70	70	70
Morris	70	70	70
Pearson	68	68	68
The Gem	68	68	68
Atlanta	60	60	60
Williams	58	58	58
Carson's	58	58	58
Virginia Inn	56	50	52

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.0	1.034	14.7
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	1,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Carolina Creamery (Special)	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Suncrest	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	1,000	4.6	1.034	14.2

Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)-----	1,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Wilson Farm Dairy-----	2,000	3.7	1.033	13.1
Oak Grove -----	2,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Nettlewood -----	3,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Sunset Dairy -----	3,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Sevier Bros. -----	4,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Biltmore (Special) -----	5,000	4.9	1.034	14.5
Candler Dairy -----	5,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Oak Hill -----	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Home Farm Dairy -----	5,000	4.4	1.034	15.9
Lake View Dairy -----	6,000	5.3	1.034	15.0
Mountain View -----	6,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Maple Leaf -----	6,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Senyah Farms -----	6,000	3.9	1.035	13.6
Middlebrook -----	8,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
New Bridge -----	9,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Violet Dairy -----	11,000	4.6	1.032	13.9
Rhodes Dairy -----	14,000	4.5	1.034	14.0

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

/ BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Allen, W. E.-----	3,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Baird, W. L.-----	6,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Burlison, Mrs. R.-----	5,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Ball, P. B.-----	3,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Ballard, T. C.-----	6,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Ballard, L. G.-----	4,000	4.3	1.028	12.3
Bird, W. T.-----	1,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Bishop, C. A.-----	3,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Bird, T. W.-----	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Crowell, Roy -----	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Corpening, E. O.-----	2,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Cochran, P. G.-----	2,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Cochran, J. T.-----	4,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Cedar Cliff -----	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Case, W. P.-----	2,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Conner, E. E.-----	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Cook, D. -----	1,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Cunningham, B. L.-----	2,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Cushing, C. D.-----	2,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Carter, R. L.-----	4,000	4.1	1.031	12.8

Carter, S. H.	3,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Carter Bros.,	2,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Carter, Elmer	1,000	4.0	1.030	12.7
Crowell, R. C.	1,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Deer Park	2,000	4.8	1.033	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dillingham, M.	2,000	4.0	1.030	12.7
French Broad	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Fullum, G.	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Fletcher, R. W.	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Greenwood, M. B.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Glenn, Geo.	4,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Grover, William	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Gorman, M.	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Gaston, T. P.	2,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Hendley, C. L.	2,000	4.8	1.032	14.0
Hayes, W. P.	3,000	5.2	1.030	13.9
Hayes Bros.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Inanda Dairy	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Johnson Farm	3,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Johnson, C. W.	4,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Johnson, S. E.	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Jones, L.	1,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Jones, Harry	4,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Jones, T. P.	3,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Jersey Farm	1,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Lance, H. D.	50,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lipe, Thos. L.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Latterman, J. W.	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lunsford, H. M.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Long Valley	2,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Lanning, J. A.	3,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Lance, H. E.	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Ledbetter, R. J.	3,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Ledbetter, C. W.	4,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Lance, M.	6,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Lance, W. H.	4,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Lance, G. C.	2,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Lewis, C. B.	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Mallory, J. S.	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Morgan, S. L.	1,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Morgan, C.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6

Morris, C.	1,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Moore, P. C.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
McCain, T. C.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Owenby, E. J.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Owenby, R.	3,000	4.8	1.033	14.1
Pressley, W. R.	1,000	3.8	1.027	11.4
Pine Top	1,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Plateau	1,000	5.4	1.033	14.9
Riddle, Tom	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Roberts, H. M.	3,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Reeves, L. M.	1,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Smith, E. E.	2,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Spring Dairy No. 1	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Sluder, L. L.	2,000	4.6	1.028	12.7
Shryer, Roy	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Smith, R. E.	2,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Sluder, T. J.	2,000	4.5	1.028	12.6
Sparrow, J. D.	3,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Shepherd, C. W.	4,000	4.0	1.028	12.0
Scarborough, W. V.	2,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Stradley, J. R.	2,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Tilson, O. H.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Walker, W. A.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Walker, John	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.6
Wilkerson, F. A.	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Wallis, Geo	3,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Wright, Jim	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Watkins, L. A.	1,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Westerley Dairy	2,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Young, Mrs.	4,000	4.7	1.031	13.5

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Allen, J. A.	3,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Aiken, E. M.	1,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Aiken, J. P.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Ashworth Farm	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Ashworth, W. C.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Briggs, J. A.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Baird, J. O.	2,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Baird, T. V.	3,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Brank, W. L.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5

Bridges, A. V.	1,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Bridges, C. B.	20,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Bridges, H. C.	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Brown, A.	1,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Brown, Leet	1,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Brown, Conley	1,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Brown, H.	2,000	5.2	1.033	14.7
Briggs, Roy	1,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Brown, C. B.	15,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Crook, Troy	1,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Clark, H. W.	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Cole, D. F.	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Calloway, W. D.	1,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Cole, J. A.	1,000	5.2	1.033	14.6
Cole, J. A.	3,000	5.2	1.033	14.6
Cook, J. H.	2,000	5.0	1.034	14.7
Davis, W. M.	1,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Dockery, J. E.	1,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Dalton, J. W.	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Erwin, W. A.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Fletcher Farm	1,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Freeman, R. W.	1,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Frisbee, W. F.	2,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Gryder, C. B.	1,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Gill, W. K.	18,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Gillespie, W. K.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Glance, J. M.	2,000	4.6	1.034	14.2
Gorman, M.	1,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Gorman, J.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Hudgins, M. J.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Hunsucker, G. L.	2,000	3.9	1.034	13.3
Higgins, L. M.	1,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Juno Dairy	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Miller, R. M.	13,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Moore, J. L.	3,000	5.0	1.033	14.3
Milner, H. G.	8,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Mitchell, E. M.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Nesbet, S. H.	1,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Plemmons, H.	1,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Plemmons, Mrs. L.	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Reeves, P. V.	3,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Ramsey, D. E.	1,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Ramsey, J. M.	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3

Ray, Sam	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Reynolds, R. M.	1,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Rhodes, G. C.	1,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Rhodes, G. C.	1,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Roberts, M. E.	2,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Runyon, C. H.	3,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Sluder, M. C.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Stroup, C. L.	2,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Wishart	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Austin	9,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Wagoner, T. W.	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Wells, C. B.	4,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Wells, J. S.	1,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Wells, P. M.	12,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Weaver, H. L.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wells, Ott	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.5
INSERT PICK-UP				

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 37

Feb., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputaiton of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY	C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER	
Health Officer	
D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments	
J. H. Schoepf, Chief	Phone 4237
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor	Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;	
Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION White 28,000 Colored 7,000 **35,000**

GERM DISEASE IN ITS RELATION TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

Modern medicine as practiced today among the profession is a true science, not as yet exact, but so far superior to the methods in vogue a decade ago that we look with amazement at the rapid advancements these few years have brought to light. Wonderful discoveries along all branches of medicine have been made, and with the advance of medicine to a higher plane has come the most modern and practical ideas. Prevention of disease, education along health lines, and sanitation have gone hand in hand in this campaign, and while they are all of great importance, sanitation has played a most important part.

Suppose in a healthy city like this a

plant should spring up and give off a poisonous vapor and all who passed it died because of the deadly gases coming from it. Would you be found near it, or allow it to ripen its seeds so that other plants might grow from it at your door, or would you cut it down and restore your city to health and vigor again?

Poisonous plants like this do not exist, but in this city there are small plants and animals that attack the human body and cause many of our people to become sick and die. These small plants and animals are called disease germs.

The human body is made up of a great number of very small parts called cells, just as a house is built of small particles, brick and sand. The cells of the human body cannot be seen by the unaided eye, but by placing a small piece of skin or other organism under the microscope, one can readily see the cells.

When in health they take on nourishment and grow, but when they are dead, the body is dead. To keep in health we must have nourishing food and plenty of oxygen. Our bodies are wonderful machines and when we lack food or suffer from our digestive organs, the cells of our body suffer for nourishment. While we are taking into our system the oxygen which furnishes nourishment for all the tissues of our body, we are throwing off at the same time the poisons of the body—the carbon dioxide.

When the heart or kidneys fail to act properly we suffer, but the greatest cause of sickness is when the disease germs enter the human body. Disease germs kill thousands of people, cause great loss of time and money, besides sickness and sorrow.

Suppose you lived in a city where no germ disease existed, where you would pass from childhood to old age without sickness, then you can readily imagine what germ disease means.

Disease germs must come from some person suffering from a disease and one of these germs that are thrown off from the sick must enter the body of another before we can have another disease similar in character. That is, before you can have typhoid fever, you must have the germ of typhoid enter your system, and in a majority of cases they enter the body by way of the mouth, nose or wounds, or insects. We contract disease by coming in actual contact with the person suffering from disease germs, or it is transmitted by the house fly or mosquito.

To avoid disease, destroy the germs that come from the sick and protect the wounds on your body, and avoid the bites of insects. Germs usually cause disease by growing in the body and forming poison known as toxins. It is not the germs themselves, but the toxins they produce, that cause sickness and death.

Many doubtless remember a time when the dead from that dreadful scourge of yellow fever, remained unburied, and also that letters received from the infected districts of yellow fever were perforated for the purpose of disinfection. These conditions no longer exist as medical science and research has established the fact that yellow fever is due to a germ and this germ is only transmitted from one to another by a certain type of mosquito, which has its breeding place near the homes.

During the time of research work, a most dangerous experiment was carried on. A building was erected and thoroughly screened on all sides. Then twelve volunteers from the United States Army were called for and twelve boys volunteered. They were placed in the building. The bedding from the apartments where yellow fever patients had died was furnished them to sleep on, also articles of food left

by dead yellow fever patients was furnished them to eat. But with all this not a single case of yellow fever developed. This building was then divided into two rooms, six boys in one and six in the other. A number of mosquitoes were then secured and placed in one of the rooms. The result was that the boys kept where there were no mosquitoes were perfectly well and safe, while the six boys in the room with the mosquitoes, contracted the disease and the last one died.

It was at this time that Dr. Walter Reed was infected by a mosquito and died. On the slab marking his grave is the following inscription: "He gave to man control over that dreadful scourge, yellow fever."

It was these experiments and investigations that revolutionized the world along health lines and caused our people to be more active in the way of sanitation and taking precaution against germ carriers.

Health conditions in Asheville are ideal. Coupled with what nature has done for her, she has a population not too large, good native stock, thoroughly imbued with American ideals, sufficient to make her sanitary conditions safe and efficient, therefore it is not strange that health experts look to this section for encouraging example. They are anxious to learn if we are ready to take advantage of our fine opportunities and make continued advances in sanitation and health conditions and perhaps solve problems for other sections. The success of health measures of other sections rests upon us and other cities will be guided by our efforts and our results.

We should therefore awake to our responsibilities and opportunities. Let us see to it that there are no germ producing conditions either in our homes or on our premises; no garbage

dumps, no compost heaps, no standing pools of water. All the efforts of the Health Department will amount to nothing without the co-operation of the people.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of February, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Measles	1
Smallpox	1
Scarlet fever	3
Tuberculosis	45
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Tuberculosis (imported)	9
Total number of deaths reported	49
Local	28
Imported	21
White	36
Colored	13
Male	17
Female	32
Total number of births reported	85
White	61
Colored	24
Male	40
Female	45
Total number of stillborn children reported	10
White	3
Colored	7
Male	4
Female	6

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	40
diagnosis & release, positive	2
Tubercle bacilli, negative	11
positive	2
Gonococcus, negative	2
Widal, typhoid, negative	1
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	4
positive	2
Dark field, spirochaeta pallida,	

positive	1
Total	66
Analysis of urine	14
Wasserman reaction, negative	27
positive	21
Bacterial counts of milk	150
Chemical analysis of milk	100

Analysis of Water

Date collected	3-2-25
Date received	3-3-25
Date reported	3-5-25
Sediment	0
Color	Slight
Turbidity	0
Odor, cold	0
Alkalinity	6.2 Parts per Million
pH	7.0
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0
Total bacterial count per c.c. at 38° C.	4
Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c.	1
Acid producing bacteria per c.c.	0
C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director.	
J. W. K., Analyst.	
State Labatory of Hygiene.	

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases reported:	
Male	37
Female	33
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	137
Female	68
Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	174
Female	101
Total cases discharged:	
Male	30
Female	24
Number cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	
Male	144

Female	77
Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	214
Female	113
Total number of treatments:	
Male	201
Female	102
Number of doses of arsphenamine	
125	
Number of Wasserman tests	
45	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined	16
Rooms fumigated	66

VETERINARIAN

Dairies inspected	53
Cattle inspected	302
Reactors found	2
Suspects quarantined	3
Permits issued	35
New dairies established	4

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections	115
Wagon inspections	87
Bacterial counts	162
Chemical analysis	107
Permits issued	33
Milk condemned, gallon	15

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Animals inspected	1752
Meat condemned, pounds	1353

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	480
Toilet inspections	311
Stable inspections	596
Special inspections	248
Nuisances abated	244

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Permits issued	29
Inspections of new work	41
Special inspections	7
Nuisances abated	7

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections	77
Sewer connections	56

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1116
Animals removed	310
Streets cleaned, miles	240
Closets cleaned	300
Catch basins cleaned	50

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1107
Animals burned	411
Cinders made, wheelbarrows	943

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1925

Patients	District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from January	16	10	14	6	46	
New Patients opened	67	98	49	21	235	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Patients	83	108	63	27	281	
Visits:						
Nursing Visits Pre natal	13	10	5	14	42	
Nursing Visits Post natal	20	14	30	8	72	
Nursing Visits Tubercular	2	4	5	0	11	
Nursing Visits Miscellaneous	156	238	176	181	751	
Nursing Visits General Welfare	128	296	136	169	729	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Visits	319	562	352	372	1605	
Patients referred to Baby clinic	4	9	18	7	38	
Patients referred to Pre natal clinic	2	3	1	5	11	

Patients referred to Dispensary-----	0	3	0	0	3
Patients referred to Physician-----	20	27	10	25	82
Patients referred to Hospital-----	33	2	5	1	11
Patients referred to Dentist-----	6	0	2	0	8
School Children Examined-----	169	159	98	129	555
School Children Inspected-----	2093	1414	1903	1607	7017
School Children Vaccinated-----	11	49	12	17	89
Follow up Visits-----	71	89	12	46	218
Telephone Calls -----	74	290	132	87	583

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections -----	157
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections -----	14
Bakery Inspections -----	17
Weiner Stand Inspections-----	102
Market Inspections -----	20
Grocery Store Inspections-----	10
Drug Store Inspections-----	32
Comfort Station Inspections-----	5
School Lunch Room Inspections-----	10
Candy Kitchen Inspections-----	14

SANATORIA SCORE

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights -----	100	98	99
The Winyah -----	98	99	98
St. Joseph's -----	98	98	98
Sunset Heights -----	98	98	98
Roye Cottage -----	95	95	95
Fairview Cottage -----	91	95	94
Sunset Lodge -----	91	91	91
Edgewood Cottage -----	90	87	88
Western Carolina San. Inc.-----	84	87	86
84 Oakland Road-----	81	86	86
Monte Vista -----	77	87	84
Sheerwood -----	74	88	83
Stone Hedge -----	80	84	83

NOTE—Ambler Heights, which is outside the City, is scored by special request.

DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's -----	99	99	99
Scruggs Rexall Store-----	98	98	98
Raysor's -----	97	97	97
Smith's -----	97	97	97
Aiken & Hester-----	94	94	94
Claverie's -----	94	92	93
Johnson's -----	90	92	91

Carmichael's	90	90	90
Depot Drug Co.	90	90	90
Montford Drug Co.	90	90	90
Pack Square Candy Kitchen	90	90	90
Walker's Drug Co.	90	88	89
Billbro Drug Co.	88	88	88
Craven's	88	88	88
Holland's	88	88	88
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	88	88	88
West Asheville Pharmacy	88	88	88
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	86	86	86
Finley's	84	85	85
Mascari Candy Kitchen	78	78	78
Arakas Candy Kitchen	68	68	68

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W.	99	99	99
Battery Park Coffee Shop	99	98	98
De Luxe	99	98	98
Jax Cafe	98	98	98
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	98	97	97
Jordans	97	97	97
Moxleys	97	97	97
Dinty Moore's	96	97	97
Putman Grill	96	96	96
George's Place	94	94	94
Asheville Cafe	90	90	90
Good Health	90	90	90
National	90	90	90
Rheas	88	90	89
Central	88	88	88
Clarks	88	88	88
Dixie	88	88	88
Glen Rock	88	88	88
Union News	88	88	88
Silver Moon	88	86	87
Wallace	88	85	86
Coles	88	85	86
Carsons	88	84	85
Vicks	85	82	83
Attacks	88	80	83
Atlanta Quick	80	80	80
D. Gross	78	78	78
Ideal Dairy	75	78	77
Wests Place	75	75	75
Broadway Hot Dog	65	65	65
Busy Bee	58	65	63
Manhattan	58	58	58

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star -----	90	90	90
Chisholm -----	85	90	88
Anderson -----	88	88	88
Lovers Inn -----	80	80	80
Brownlees -----	80	78	79
Morris Cafe -----	70	70	70
New Boston -----	70	70	70
Atlanta -----	68	68	68
The Gem -----	68	68	68
Pearson -----	68	68	68
Williams -----	60	60	60
Carsons -----	58	58	58
Virginia Inn -----	56	56	56

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified) -----	1,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Suncrest -----	1,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Biltmore (Certified) -----	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized) -----	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Oak Hill -----	1,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Oak Grove -----	1,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Carolina Creamery (Special) -----	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Nettlewood -----	2,000	4.4	1.034	14.0
Mountain View San. Dairy -----	2,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Senyah Farms -----	2,000	4.0	1.035	13.7
Sevier Bros. -----	3,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Wilson Farm -----	4,000	3.9	1.034	13.4
Biltmore (Pasteurized) -----	5,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Candler Dairy -----	5,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Lake View -----	6,000	5.1	1.034	14.8
Blue Ridge -----	7,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Middlebrook -----	7,000	3.9	1.034	13.4
Rhodes Dairy -----	8,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Maple Leaf -----	9,000	4.5	1.034	14.1
Violet Dairy -----	9,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Home Farm Dairy -----	10,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Sunset Dairy -----	10,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Biltmore (Special) -----	11,000	4.8	1.033	14.2

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

Austin, L. G.	4,000	3.9	1.028	11.9
Allen, W. E.	6,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Baird, W. L.	10,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Burlison, Mrs. R.	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Ball, P. B.	8,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Ballard, T. C.	4,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Ballard, L. G.	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Bird, W. T.	4,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Bishop, C. A.	8,000	5.1	1.034	14.8
Bird, T. W.	3,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Buckner, C. H.	4,000	4.4	1.032	14.0
Carter, E. C.	9,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Crowell, Roy	40,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Corpening, E. O.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Cochran, P. G.	2,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Cochran, J. T.	3,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Ceder Cliff	6,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Case, W. P.	10,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Conner, E. E.	4,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Cook, D.	3,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cunningham, B. L.	2,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Cushing, C. D.	6,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Carter, R. L.	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Carter, S. H.	4,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Carter Bros.	3,000	3.7	1.031	12.4
Carter, Elmer	5,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Crowell, R. C.	8,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Deer Park	2,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	5,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Dillingham, M.	10,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
French Broad	2,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Fullum, G.	6,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Fletcher, R. W.	4,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Greenwood, M. B.	3,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Glenn, Geo.	11,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Grover, William	1,000	4.4	1.031	13.3
Gorman, C. W.	10,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Gaston, T. P.	1,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Hendley, C. L.	4,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Hayes, W. F.	60,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Hayes Bros.	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Inanda Dairy	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Johnson, C. W.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Johnson, S. E.	5,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Jones, L.	4,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Jones, Harry	8,000	4.8	1.033	14.2

Jones, T. P.	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Jersey Farm	2,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Leslie, G. L.	3,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Lance, H. D.	40,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Lipe, Thos. L.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Latterman, J. W.	7,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Lunsford, H. M.	1,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Long Valley	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Lanning, J. A.	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Lance, H. E.	2,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Ledbetter, R. J.	8,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Ledbetter, C. W.	11,000	5.3	1.033	14.8
Lance, M.	5,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Lance, W. H.	10,000	4.8	1.034	14.4
Lance, G. C.	10,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Lewis, C. B.	6,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Mallory, J. S.	2,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Morgan, S. L.	4,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Morgan, C.	3,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Morris, C.	7,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Morgan, J. B.	3,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
McCain, T. C.	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Owenby, E. J.	25,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Owenby, R.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Pressley, W. R.	5,000	4.2	1.031	12.7
Pine Top	5,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Plateau	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Riddle, Tom	3,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Roberts, H. M.	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Reeves, K. M.	6,000	3.8	1.030	12.4
Smith, E. E.	75,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Spring Dairy No. 1	1,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Sluder, L. L.	4,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Shryer, Roy	2,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Smith, R. E.	2,000	4.6	1.033	13.6
Sluder, T. J.	3,000	5.4	1.033	14.7
Sparrow, J. D.	6,000	4.7	1.033	14.1
Wilson, G. G.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Shepherd, C. W.	12,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Scarborough, W. V.	6,000	5.2	1.033	14.6
Stradley, J. R.	6,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Tilson, O. H.	3,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Walker, W. A.	3,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Walker, John	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Wilkerson, F. A.	1,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Wallis, Geo.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Wright, Jim	3,000	4.6	1.033	14.0
Watkins, L. A.	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Westerley Dairy	50,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Young, Mrs.	8,000	5.1	1.033	14.5

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

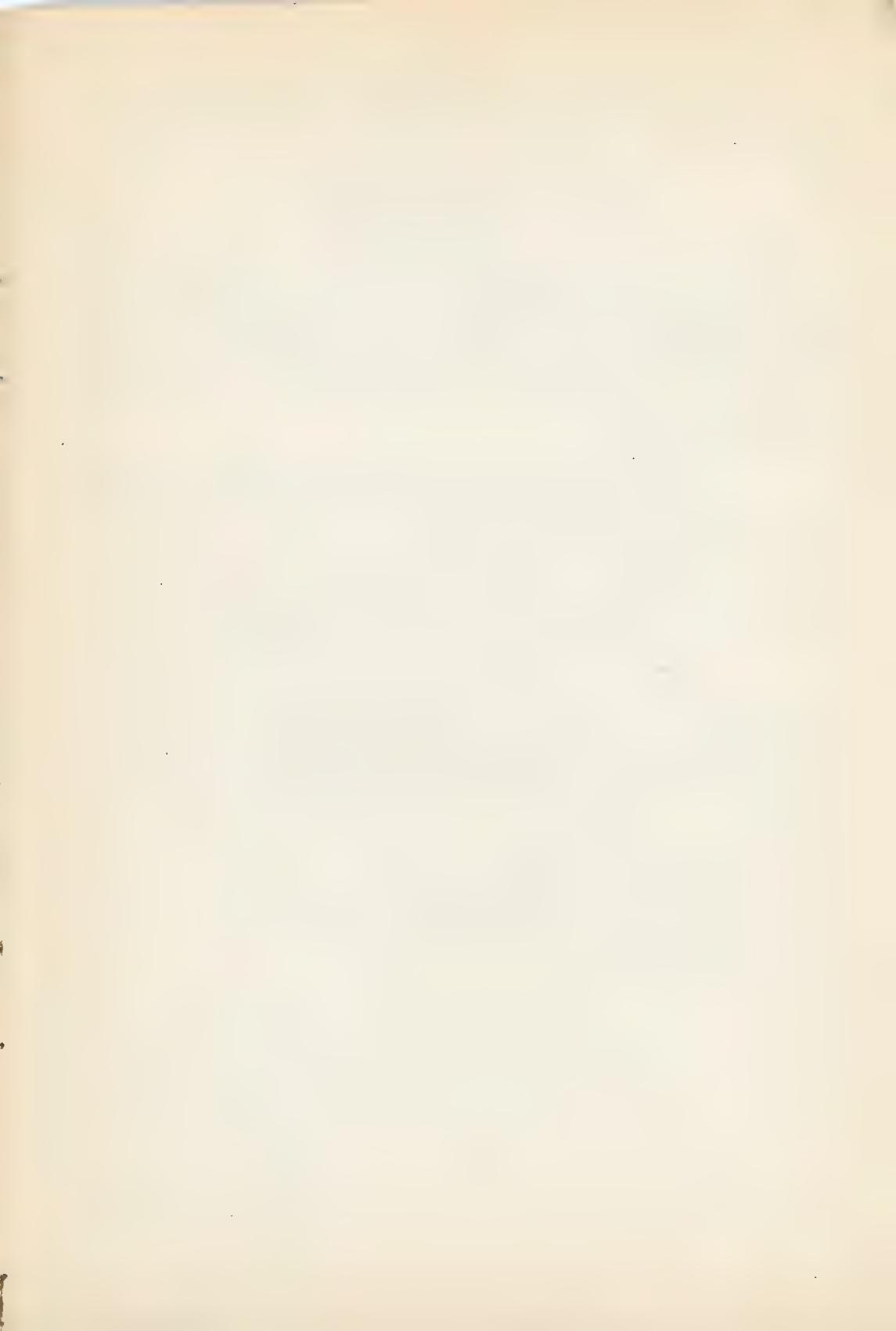
Allen, J. A.	5,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Aiken, F. M.	7,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Aiken, J. P.	30,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Ashworth Farm	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Ashworth, W. C.	15,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Briggs, J. A.	20,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Baird, J. O.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Baird, T. V.	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Brank, W. L.	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Bridges, A. V.	3,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Bridges, C. B.	11,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Bridges, H. C.	2,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Brown, A.	5,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Brown, Leet	6,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Brown, Conley	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Brown, H.	15,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Brown, C. B.	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Crook, Troy	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Clark, H. W.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Cole, D. F.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Calloway, W. D.	11,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cole, J. A.	7,000	4.7	1.032	14.0
Cole, J. A.	15,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Cook, J. H.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Davis, W. M.	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Dockery, J. E.	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dalton, J. W.	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Erwin, W. A.	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Fletcher Farm	3,000	4.0	1.032	13.2
Freeman, R. W.	5,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Fresbee, W. F.	5,000	4.0	1.034	13.5
Gryder, C. B.	6,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Gill, W. K.	9,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Gillespie, W. K.	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Glance, J. M.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Gorman, M.	8,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Gorman, J.	4,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Hudgins, M. J.	5,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Hunsucker, G. L.	9,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Higgins, L. M.	2,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Juno Dairy	20,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Miller, R. M.	5,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Moore, J. L.	4,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Miller, H. G.	3,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Mitchell, E. M.	1,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Nesbit, S. H.	11,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Plemonns, H.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Reeves, P. V.	18,000	4.6	1.032	13.7

Ramsey, D. E.	9,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Ramsey, J. M.	7,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Ray Sam	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Reynolds, R. M.	1,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Rhodes, G. C.	3,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Roberts, M. E.	15,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Runyon, C. H.	8,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Sluder, M. C.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Stroup, C. L.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Wishart	3,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Austin	5,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Wagoner, T. W.	25,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Wells, C. B.	21,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Wells, J. S.	25,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Wells, P. M.	40,000	3.9	1.032	12.9
Weaver, H. L.	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Wells, Ott.	40,000	4.3	1.032	13.3

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.





HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 38.

March, 1925.



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY	C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER	
Health Officer	
D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
A. F. Toole, M. D.	V. D. Clinic
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
Street and Sanitary Departments	
J. H. Schoepf, Chief	Phone 4237
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor	Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKin, R. N.	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.	
Rose McFee, Secretary	

POPULATION White 28,000 Colored 7,000 **35,000**

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEISURE TIME.

Paper read by Mayor Cathey before the Regional Recreation Congress, of North and South Carolina, at Winston-Salem, May 20, 1925.

In Gen. 4-17, we find the first record of the founding of a city. This first city was founded by Cain and named Enoch in honor of his first born. Enoch being the first city known to man and being established by religious and serious minded folk, we are safe in assuming that no one in that ancient city felt any civic responsibility for leisure time. In fact they had so much leisure time it needed no civic direction. What would Cain have said if some public spirited far seeing citizen had proposed that the city lay off and set aside an athletic field? Such a person would have been stoned out of

town. There are many cities today, though, that are not much better off in that respect than the ancient city, Enoch.

Many people wonder where we playground and recreation "cranks," as we are sometimes called, are headed. In the rush of the great human tide cityward our civic responsibilities have increased a thousand fold. The people are pouring into the thickly populated centers by the millions. What for? To play? No—to make money. Their predominant thought is to make money.

From 1900 to 1920, a period of only twenty years, the American cities gained 26 millions in population while the rural sections gained only six millions. The cities gained more than four times as many as our rural sections. What is to become of this mass of humanity? If this ratio continues the year 2100 will see all America a country of thickly populated cities. The more crowded and congested a city becomes the more urgent is the need for proper playground and recreation centers. Many, oh, so many of our cities have been thrown together, not planned. In this haphazard, extemporaneous growth we have lost sight of the finer forms of city life.

Many of you, no older than I, can remember how our fathers looked on baseball and kindred sports as a loafer's game. I was reared in the country on a farm with four older brothers. The custom then was to have a baseball game somewhere in the neighborhood on Saturday afternoon and I shall never forget how provoked and angry our father would become when the boys dropped everything after Saturday dinner and hied themselves off to the ball field. He thought we were all headed for the devil head foremost. He had an honest opinion about the matter, for he had been taught that work overshadowed everything else.

Someone has said that life is made up of four elements—Work, Play, Love and Worship. Most of us will agree that the greatest of these four elements is Love, for without Love there can be no worship, and he who does not Love knows little of play and likewise makes a mighty poor workman.

All of our cities spend large sums annually to care for the education, health and security of its citizens, including the building of jails, asylums and alms houses. It is only of recent date that we are beginning to realize that our civic responsibility includes the proper consumption and proper direction of our leisure time—that very important one-fourth of our life—that necessary element—PLAY. In order that we may become fully developed citizens and know the finer forms of city life we must realize this civic responsibility for our leisure time.

Upon entering office in May, 1923, the present administration of the City of Asheville fully realized this civic responsibility, and in keeping with this knowledge one of our first acts was to acquire and develop an athletic field into the most beautiful and complete baseball park in the South. This playground, which is almost in the very heart of the city, nestles at the foot of the mountain looking down upon the city from the East. It is equipped with the most modern, up-to-date sanitary equipment, including rest rooms for children and ladies, with maids in attendance. Very near 40 per cent of our attendance at the baseball games last season were ladies. They came out in great flocks to boost the home team. Our paid admissions to the games last year numbered close to a hundred thousand persons. We have the distinction of being the only municipality in the United States that owns its own ball club and its ball park. In this same athletic field we have our football

field and a target range for our policemen and anyone else who wishes to learn the gentle art of shooting straight, in which good sport and relaxation are combined.

Upon entering office the present administration found 14 schools with no adequate playgrounds. We spent about \$50,000.00 acquiring additional space and grading grounds already owned by the city so that at the present time all of our schools, with the exception of the High school which is located in the heart of the city, and which uses the athletic field for its major sports, have adequate playground space for each child.

We have also acquired a tract of land on the Swannanoa River about five miles from Asheville where a dam has been constructed and a 56-acre lake on which are motor boats and row boats. At this recreation center we also have a dancing pavilion, skating rink, merry-go-round, ferris wheel a large swimming pool fed by city water, tennis court, trap shooting and a kindergarten playground. We have also developed two parks within the city limits, one of which is equipped with the all playground apparatus of a standard park, including a swimming pool, tennis courts and horse shoe courts. We have provided a swimming pool for the colored people, and have recently acquired an athletic field for them.

Realizing further our civic responsibility for leisure time we have recently employed an all time recreation supervisor in the person of Miss Katherine Park, to direct all our playground activities as applying both to the public schools and to the general public.

During the month of October, 1924, I attended the Eleventh Recreation Congress of America, held at Atlantic City, representing Asheville at this conference. There I obtained a broader vision of what this Recreation Congress of America is trying to

do for our people. As a result of this broader vision gained, and with the object in view of giving the South generally an idea of what this organization is trying to accomplish, after a conference with the Executive Secretary several months after the meeting in Atlantic City, we have succeeded in securing for Asheville the Twelfth Recreation Congress to be held on October 5th to the 10th. In my opinion this convention will mean more to the South and to Asheville than any convention of whatsoever nature to be held this year. It is through such organizations as this that the various municipalities are fast becoming to realize that there is a civic responsibility resting on them for the leisure time of its citizens. All of us realize that there is a civic responsibility for the health, safety and education of our citizens, and to complete the circle we need only to realize our civic responsibility for leisure time, and when all four of these are properly looked after we come to know the finer forms of city life, our city becomes a better place in which to live.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of March, 1925.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

Contagious diseases reported:	
Chickenpox	4
Diphtheria	2
Measles	11
Smallpox	2
Tuberculosis	62
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Tuberculosis (imported 10), Local 1	11
Total number of deaths reported	60
Local	44
Imported	16
White	36
Colored	24
Male	31
Female	29

Total number of birth reported	77
White	59
Colored	18
Male	42
Female	35
Total number of stillborn reported	8
White	2
Colored	6
Male	3
Female	5

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	33
Tubercle bacilli, negative	6
positive	2
Gonococcus, negative	4
positive	2
Feces, intestinal parasites	
negative	11
positive	3
Total	61
Analysis of urine	18
Wasserman reaction, negative	32
positive	22
Bacterial counts of milk	410
Chemical analysis	100

Analysis of Water

Date Collected	4-6-25
Date Received	4-7-25
Date Reported	4-9-25
Sediment	Very Light
Color	Very Slight
Turbidity	0
Odor, cold	0
Alkalinity	6.8 Parts per Million
pH	6.8
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0
Total bacterial count per c.c. at 38° C	5
Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c.	0
Acid-producing bacteria per c.c.	0
C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director, J. W. K., Analyst. State Laboratory of Hygiene.	

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male -----	41
Female -----	20

Total cases continuing from last month:

Male -----	144
Female -----	77

Total cases under treatment during month:

Male -----	185
Female -----	97

Total cases discharged:

Male -----	29
Female -----	34

Number cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male -----	156
Female -----	63

Number of visits to clinic:

Male -----	239
Female -----	94

Total number of treatments:

Male -----	234
Female -----	87

Number of doses of arsphenamine 147

Number of Wasserman tests 56

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined 104

Rooms fumigated 26

VETERINARIAN

Dairies inspected 62

Cattle inspected 271

Reactors found 1

Suspects quarantined 2

Suspects released 3

Permits issued -----	55
New dairies established -----	3

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections -----	164
Wagon inspections -----	111
Creamery Inspections -----	14
Batecial counts -----	505
Chemical analysis -----	244
Permits issued -----	57

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Animals inspected -----	1995
Meat condemned, pounds -----	952
Fish condemned -----	200

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections -----	742
Toilet inspections -----	563
Stables inspections -----	468
Special inspections -----	264
Nuisances abated -----	315

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Inspections of new work -----	73
Special inspections -----	19
Nuisances abated -----	16

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections -----	89
Sewer connections -----	59

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads -----	1474
Animals removed -----	618
Streets cleaned, miles -----	300
Closets cleaned -----	100
Catch basins cleaned -----	67

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads -----	1449
Animals burned -----	550
Cinders made, wheelbarrows -----	1584

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1925

Patients	District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from February		14	7	8	10	39
New patients		54	36	72	67	229
 Total Patients		67	43	80	77	268
Visits.						
Nursing visits Pre natal		17	5	6	8	36
Nursing visits Post natal		24	7	19	19	69
Nursing visits Tubercular		5	4	9	6	24
Nursing visits Miscellaneous		154	215	198	186	753
Nursing visits General Welfare		99	137	217	155	608
 Total Visits		299	368	449	374	1490
Patients referred to Baby clinic		4	20	10	15	49
Patients referred to Pre natal clinic		1	0	0	16	17
Patients referred to T & A Clinic		3	4	2	0	9
Patients referred to Physician		39	12	17	25	93
Patients referred to Hospital		1	4	0	0	5
Patients referred to Dentist		1	10	0	0	11
School children Examined		154	183	102	190	629
School children Inspected		557	1597	1396	547	4097
School children Vaccinated		12	46	4	10	72
Follow up visits		88	20	56	47	211
Telephone calls		54	140	258	83	535

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections	109
Drug Store Inspections	33
Bakery Inspections	30
Candy Kitchen Inspections	11
Weiner Stand Inspections	51
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	16
Comfort Station Inspections	6
Boarding House Inspections	106
Market Inspections	20
Grocery Store Inspections	10
School Lunch Room Inspections	12

SANITORIA SCORE

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights	100	99	99
The Winyah	98	99	98
St. Josephs	98	98	98
Sunset Heights	98	98	98
Roye Cottage	95	95	95
Fairview Cottage	91	95	94
Sunset Lodge	91	91	91

Edgewood Cottage	90	87	88
Western Carolina San. Inc.	84	87	86
Monte Vista	77	87	84
84 Oakland Road	81	86	84
Sheerwood	74	88	83
Stone Hedge	80	84	83

DRUG STORE SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's	99	99	99
Scrugg's Rexall Store	98	98	98
Raysors	97	98	98
Smith's	97	97	97
Johnsons	92	96	95
Aiken & Hester	94	94	94
Claveries	94	94	94
Carmichael's	90	90	90
Depot Drug Store	90	90	90
Montford Ave.	90	90	90
Walker's	90	90	90
Craven's	89	89	89
Holland's	88	88	88
Merriman Ave. Pharmacy	88	88	88
West Asheville Pharmacy	88	88	88
Billbro Drug Co.	88	86	87
Charlotte St. Pharmacy	86	86	86
Finley's	84	84	84

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S & W	99	99	99
Battery Park Coffee Shop	99	98	98
De Luxe	99	98	98
The Jax	98	98	98
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	98	98	98
Rainbow Grill	94	98	97
Leslies Uptown Place	97	97	97
Moxleys	97	97	97
New York	97	97	97
Dinty Moore's	96	97	97
Putman Grill	96	96	96
George's Place	94	94	94
Pig & Whistle	95	93	94
Good Health Cafe	92	92	92
National	90	92	91
Asheville Cafe	90	89	89
Central Cafe	88	89	89
Glen Rock	88	88	88
Rheas	88	88	88

Union News	88	86	87
Dixie Cafe	88	86	86
Wallace	88	85	86
Silver Moon	88	84	85
Carson's	84	84	84
Vicks	85	82	83
Coles	88	80	83
Atlanta Quick	80	80	80
Clarks	80	80	80
D. Gross	78	79	79
American Coffee Cup	78	76	77
Ideal Dairy	75	75	75
West's Place	70	70	70
Broadway Hot Dog	65	60	62
Busy Bee	58	58	58
Manhattan	58	58	58

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	90	90
Chisholm	85	90	88
Anderson	88	88	88
Hamilton	84	85	85
Lovers End	80	82	81
Brownlees	80	80	80
Morris Cafe	70	72	71
New Boston	70	70	70
Pearson	68	68	68
The Gem	68	68	68
Atlanta	60	60	60
Carsons	58	60	59
Williams	58	58	58
Virginia Inn	50	50	50

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.4	1.033	14.6
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	1,000	5.0	1.034	14.6
Mountain View San. Dairy	1,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Rhodes Dairy	1,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Senyah Farm Dairy	1,000	3.8	1.034	13.2

Nettlewood Dairy	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Carolina Creamery (Special)	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	2,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Oak Grove Dairy	2,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Biltmore (Special)	3,000	4.8	1.034	14.4
Suncrest Dairy	3,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Sevier Bros. Dairy	3,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Violet Dairy	3,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Home Farm Dairy	3,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Wilson Farm Dairy	3,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Middlebrook Dairy	3,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)	5,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Maple Leaf Dairy	6,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Blue Ridge Dairy	6,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Candler Dairy	7,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Lake View Dairy	8,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Sunset Dairy	15,000	4.0	1.033	13.2

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DARIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Austin, L. G.	1,000	3.5	1.030	11.6
Allen, W. E.	4,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Baldwin, O. P.	6,000	4.6	1.029	13.0
Baldwin, J. A.	6,000	4.3	1.029	13.2
Baird, W. L.	90,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Burlison, Mrs. R.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Ball, P. B.	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Ballard, T. C.	10,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Ballard, L. G.	2,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Bird, W. T.	5,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Bishop, C. A.	3,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Bird, T. W.	1,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Buckner, C. H.	12,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Carter, E. C.	14,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Crowell, Roy	20,000	3.5	1.028	11.4
Corpening, E. O.	25,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Cochran, P. G.	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Cochran, J. T.	2,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Cedar Cliff	2,000	4.4	1.030	13.1
Case, W. P.	3,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Conner, E. E.	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Cook, D.	1,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Cunningham, B. L.	1,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Cushing, C. D.	100,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Carter, R. L.	15,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Carter, S. H.	2,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Carter, Bros.	5,000	3.3	1.030	11.6
Carter, Elmer	7,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Crowell, R. C.	15,000	3.9	1.032	12.8

Deer Park	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Dillingham, J. P.	5,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Dillingham, M.	12,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
French Broad	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Fullum, G.	2,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Fletcher, R. W.	2,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Glenn, Geo.	2,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Grover, William	3,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Gorman, C. W.	1,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Gaston, T. P.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Hendley, C. L.	4,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Hayes, W. F.	10,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Hayes Bros.	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Inanda Dairy	15,000	3.5	1.030	11.9
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Johnson, C. W.	3,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Johnson, S. E.	10,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Jones, L.	1,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Jones, Harry	10,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Jones, T. P.	4,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Jersey Farm	2,000	3.5	1.032	12.3
Leslie, G. L.	5,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Lance, H. D.	20,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Lipe, Thos. L.	2,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lunsford, H. M.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Long Valley	1,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Lanning, J. A.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lance, H. E.	1,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Ledbetter, R. J.	9,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Ledbetter, C. W.	15,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Lance, M.	5,000	4.9	1.028	13.0
Lance, W. H.	1,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lance, G. C.	3,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Lewis, C. B.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Mallory, J. C.	1,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Morgan, S. L.	4,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Morgan, C.	1,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Morris, C.	1,000	4.4	1.028	12.4
Morgan, J. B.	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
McCain, T. C.	2,000	3.5	1.031	14.3
Owenby, E. J.	2,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Osburn, F. E.	10,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Owenby, R.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.8
Pressley, W. R.	1,000	4.0	1.029	12.3
Pine Top	1,000	3.5	1.030	11.9
Plateau	2,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Riddle, Tom	2,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Roberts, H. M.	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Reeves, L. M.	2,000	3.8	1.029	12.0
Smith, E. E.	1,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Spring Dairy No. 1.	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sluder, L. L.	1,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

Shryer, Roy -----	1,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Smith, R. E. -----	6,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Sluder, T. J. -----	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Sparrow, J. D. -----	12,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Wilson, G. G. -----	100,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Shepherd, C. W. -----	18,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Scarborough, W. V. -----	4,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Stradley, J. R. -----	4,000	3.7	1.029	11.9
Tilson, O. H. -----	2,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Walker, W. A. -----	8,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Walker, John -----	8,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Wilkerson, F. A. -----	2,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Wallis, Geo. -----	3,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Wright, Jim -----	2,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Watkins, L. A. -----	6,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Westerley Dairy -----	1,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Young, Mrs. -----	5,000	4.6	1.032	13.7

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by:

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Anders, J. E. -----	4,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Allen, J. A. -----	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Aiken, F. M. -----	25,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Aiken, J. P. -----	8,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Ashworth Farm -----	3,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Ashworth, W. C. -----	9,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Briggs, J. A. -----	10,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Baird, J. O. -----	5,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Baird, T. V. -----	6,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Brank, W. L. -----	20,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Bridges, A. V. -----	6,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bridges, C. B. -----	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Bridges, H. C. -----	12,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Brown, A. -----	2,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Brown, Leet -----	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Brown, Conley -----	12,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Brown, H. -----	20,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Brown, C. B. -----	15,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Crook, Troy -----	15,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Clark, H. W. -----	40,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Cole, D. F. -----	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Calloway, W. D. -----	10,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Cole, J. A. -----	20,000	4.2	1.032	13.3
Cole, J. A. -----	18,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Cook, J. R. -----	9,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Davis, W. M. -----	12,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Dockery, J. E. -----	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Dalton, J. W. -----	10,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Duckett, R. A. -----	6,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Erwin, W. A. -----	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Fletcher Farm -----	4,000	4.0	1.033	13.2

Freeman, R. W. -----	8,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Frisbee, W. F. -----	12,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Gryder, C. B. -----	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Gill, W. K. -----	12,000	4.0	1.031	13.7
Gillespie, W. K. -----	20,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Glance, J. M. -----	3,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Gorman, M. -----	6,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Gorman, J. -----	1,000	4.7	1.032	14.1
Hudgins, M. J. -----	9,000	3.5	1.032	12.3
Hunsucker, C. L. -----	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Higgins, L. M. -----	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Juno Dairy -----	5,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Lunsford -----	3,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Miller, R. M. -----	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Moore, J. L. -----	8,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Miller, H. G. -----	8,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Mitchell, E. M. -----	15,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Nesbet, S. H. -----	4,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Plemonns, H. -----	4,000	4.4	1.033	13.2
Plemonns, Mrs. L. -----	6,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Rymer -----	6,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Reeves, P. V. -----	20,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Ramsey, D. E. -----	3,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Ramsey, J. M. -----	3,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Ray, Sam -----	5,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Reynolds, R. M. -----	4,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Rhodes, G. C. -----	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Roberts, M. E. -----	18,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Runyon, C. H. -----	7,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Sluder, M. C. -----	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wishart -----	3,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Stove -----	4,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Wagoner, T. W. -----	3,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Wells, C. B. -----	6,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Wells, J. S. -----	20,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Wells, P. M. -----	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Weaver, H. L. -----	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Wells, Ott -----	10,000	4.0	1.032	12.9

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 39

April, 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. GATHY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER
Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
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J. G. Sallade, V. S.	City and County Veterinarian
V. L. Ashworth	Milk Inspector
R. S. Hollingsworth	Purchasing Agent
J. H. Schoepf, Chief	Street and Sanitary Departments
Ernest Israel	City Plumber
D. W. Harris	Plumbing Inspector
J. R. Quinton	Water Superintendent
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Health Department
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.	Nursing Staff
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.	Supervisor; Phone 152
Clara Wenke, R. N.	Daisy Patterson, R. N.
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.	Mary McKoin, R. N.
Rose McFee, Secretary	

POPULATION White 28,000 35,000
 Colored 7,000

MALNUTRITION

Paper by Dr. Eugene Cocke.

Read before the P. T. Associations.

From point of care, infancy may be called the golden age of the child. His first two years are crowded with the mother's solicitude, the trained nurse's advice and instructions, and the physician's directions. In recent years medical science has made, perhaps, no greater advance than in this care, and the result is seen in the surprisingly diminishing infant death rate.

Strange but painful to me it is that the end of infancy marks the end of this exceptional care. After the age of two the child often is regulated only by his own whims. He chooses his own food, both in kind and quantity, his physical defects are neglected and little or no attention paid to

the matter of sleep, and except in actual illness, he receives little consideration by either physician or parent.

It is not at all amazing then that Frederick S. Crum should tell us that one fourth of all deaths occur before the end of the fifth year or six times as many as in the next ten years of life.

If so large percent of mankind die in childhood, what of the living? Statistics show that one third of all children in this country are under-weight for their height, undernourished and mal-nourished and are therefore sick, for an under-nourished child is a sick child. This condition is found in all classes of society—in the mansion as in the hovel, in Maine as in Texas, in Washington as in Florida.

It took the cataclysm of war to disclose to our people the startling fact that one-third of our boys called to the colors were unfit for military duties. A large percent of these were under-nourished and therefore sick, staggering, but so it was. It is now well known that if the causes of mal-nutrition had been generally understood during the childhood of these recruits, their physical unfitness might have been prevented. But it was not generally realized until the world war what a serious matter mal-nutrition is, and until then the medical profession, as a whole, had taken no effective steps to examine children for this particular condition.

It has been found that the chief causes of mal-nutrition in the order of their importance are:

- (1) Physical defects, especially Naso-pharyngeal obstructions.
- (2) Lack of home control.
- (3) Over fatigue.
- (4) Improper diet and faulty food habits.

(5) Faulty health habits.

To remove these causes of mal-nutrition to the end that normal health and growth shall follow:

- (1) Remove the physical defects.
- (2) Establish home control to insure good food and health habits.
- (3) Prevent overfatigue.
- (4) Give proper food at regular and sufficiently frequent intervals.
- (5) See that the child has fresh air by day and night.

Thus it seems that the requisites for good health and growth are so few and simple that most of the conditions can be brought about in one's own home.

Advance in weight is a reliable test of good physical condition in the child and what that advance should be has, after long experimentation, been worked out in a satisfactory standard on the basis of weight for height. Emerson in his great work on nutrition and growth in children says: "The basis of weight for height has proved to be an accurate measure of the condition of undernourished children, and in many thousand cases that have come under my observation, I have never found an instance in which it has failed to be practicable. It may be stated as a physiological principle that a body of certain height requires a certain weight to sustain it and the most significant test of a child's physical condition is the relation between his weight and his height."

The practical application of Dr. Emerson's statement is that if a child's weight is below what his height indicates it should be, the child is under-nourished. He is sick and is in need of attention. And by "undernourished" is not meant necessarily that he lacks food, but his mal-nutrition may come from physical defects or anyone, or all of the other four causes which I enumerated in the beginning.

Dr. Emerson says: "I have never seen a child habitually seven percent underweight for his height, who did not show other signs of mal-nutrition." This is true in our own exper-

ience. The fatigue posture, flat chest, rigid spine, round shoulders, prominent abdomen, flat feet, lines under the eyes, anxious expression, mouth-breathing and on, ad infinitum.

After the child has been identified as mal-nourished, by means of weighing and measuring him, our next move is to determine the cause.

Search for physical defects, is our first step and in the obstruction in the nose and throat is found the most important defect in its relation to nutrition. Diseased tonsils and adenoids may be present and as a result of this infected tissue, the child is constantly absorbing poison into his system and consequently until it is removed, he is not "free to gain."

Carious teeth may be found and whether a direct cause of malnutrition or not, certainly abscesses are, and neglect of the teeth will cause this inflammatory condition.

In search for physical defects, frequently it will be found that the child runs a slight evening temperature or a sub-normal temperature which shows low vitality and the need of rest in bed.

Many children will manifest symptoms of actual deficiency when really they are signs of nervous strain, over fatigue or dullness resulting from Toxemia that has a physical and removable cause. They haven't the strength to show interest in their studies and are scolded by those in charge of them. This only adds to the child's distress, does not relieve the real cause.

The under-nourished child may be irritable, fretful, peevish, have ill-shaped head, ears, or arch palate. It is the task of the examining physician to study closely all these symptoms and determine the part they play in the child's mal-nutrition.

Faulty home culture is often found to be the cause of mal-nutrition. Is the atmosphere of the home positive or negative? Is there co-operation

there? Is it a place of injustice, worry, deception? Is it a place "Dont's" sit enthroned? If so its tone breeds despair repression, fear, mal-nutrition. Happiness and health will live only in well governed homes—and self-discipline, so necessary to health and success, is a stranger to discord, certainly not its offspring.

In the home appeals to the child's ideals should be made in encouraging him to excel in games and be a good athlete, in reading tales of hardihood and strength. Pictures should be painted to him that show the possibilities of force and vigor and health. Above all in the home let the child feel that he is understood, for a frequent cause of mal-nutrition is found in the child's feeling that he has been misunderstood. It is well to know what the child cares for or fears. Even trifling matters have been known to cause distress in the child's mind that interferes with its natural growth.

This natural growth is often interfered with by the parents making a pet of the child. They seek to make the child dependent upon them, they encourage him to come to them with every little ailment or complaint instead of teaching the child to meet small hurts and disappointments and his child problems, "like a man," with a self-confidence, self-control and alone.

Self-reliance is one of the best bases for health, and dependence on others in the home is sometimes, one of the causes of mal-nutrition. The spoiled child may pay a terrible penalty in mal-nutrition. He is apt to be the only child, the youngest or the oldest child. He is Papa's pet. He is in control—supreme control, and displays his temper because he has learned that is the way to get what he wants.

The attitude of the home toward the malnourished child should be optimistic. Their condition should be

spoken of to them in a hopeful way, and they should be impressed with the fact that it is natural to be well.

Children worry much more over the anxieties of parents than parents really know. The perplexing family problems, over which the child has no control, should be kept from the child if he is expected to grow. Worry over the payment of the rent, over the fear of father losing his job, have been the weights that have held back not a few children.

Wrong methods of punishment in the home have been found to be the cause of mal-nutrition, certainly no punishment should be inflicted in bad temper, and to threaten or withhold expected punishment until the following day is almost as criminal as to send the child to bed without his supper as a means of punishment.

Taking away privileges, from a health point of view, is the best method of punishment. Advancing the usual bedtime hour and the like has the advantage of reducing the child's activities and increasing his rest. If a parent must punish, so too should he reward. Reward good conduct as speedily as you punish for bad conduct.

Home control, or rather the lack of proper home control, may be said to embrace all the causes of mal-nutrition. "For it is the parents' duty to remove all physical defects; faulty food must be corrected in the home; and over-fatigue can only be corrected by parental supervision and thoughtfulness."

Adults can scarcely realize how wearing are the activities of childhood. There is a vast difference between fatigue that is a natural result of exertion, and overfatigue which is a serious cause of permanent injury.

Simply to grow requires much energy and when the child undertakes tasks beyond his strength he is building for his downfall. If a child fails

to gain after all other known causes for his loss of weight have been removed, suspect overfatigue. Increase his rest periods, and often this will bring about a prompt gain.

The child should go to bed happy, spend at least 10 hours in bed without a light in the room if possible. The depth of sleep is much greater during dark nights or winter than than during the lighter nights of summer. His rest should not be disturbed by those who retire later or rise earlier than himself.

Nearly 40% of all mal-nourished children keep late hours. In our present social system, so full of activities for the child and with so little sleep, it is a wonder that any child escapes overfatigue and with the demand of the child's energy increasing as the years go by, it looks unpropitious for the child of the future.

The infant is fed with great exactness both as to the quality and quantity of the food, but the haphazard method of feeding older children, is one of the common causes of mal-nutrition. The growing child needs certain food to supply him with energy for his normal activities and growth and it is only by measured feeding that we can know that he is taking the proper amount.

In the intelligent use of food one must have, too, an adequate knowledge of food values. The most popular method of measuring food was proposed by Professor Irving Fisher in 1906, and is called the Calory Percent Method. The Professor's tables indicate the amount of each kind of food necessary to furnish 100 calories of food value. For example, one pat of butter has 100 calories. So has a slice of bread, the lean meat in a lamb chop, one slice of bacon or five ounces of milk.

Experiments have proven the food needs of the child at all ages is calories. Thus with the knowledge of food values these needs may be so

scientifically supplied. It is comforting to know that if a child takes a sufficient amount of the usual foods of the average American table, including a pint of milk a day, he will have all the dietary essentials.

In checking many thousands of diet lists the chief errors have been found to be:

- (1) The omission of cereals and milk.
- (2) The use of tea and coffee.
- (3) The taking of sweets between meals.
- (4) Irregular meals.
- (5) Insufficient 24 hour amounts of food.

It is also found that plain, wholesome food in proper amounts is of more value than elaborate dishes and delicacies. Experience further shows that children thrive on simple foods—milk and milk products, whole cereals, fish, potatoes, onions, other vegetables, berries and fruit. "Children should have foods high in caloric value and if milk and cereals are omitted from the diet it is difficult to keep the daily total high enough for continued gain."

The habit of fast eating is a source of mal-nutrition. The child should spend at least twenty minutes at his meals and should be in good humor during the meal. Unhappiness and worry are causes of loss of appetite, as is also constant nagging.

Records from clinics in Boston, New York and Chicago show that about 85 per cent of the mal-nourished children treated used tea and coffee or both one or more times each day.

Not only must attention be focused on food and food habits in bringing the undernourished child up to his normal weight, but upon such fundamentals of health as rest, fresh air, bathing and proper clothing. It is often necessary to look into every phase of a child's life to find the cause of mal-nutrition and outside the conspicuous obstacles to health the

cause is frequently found to be the neglect to establish health habits in simple but essential matters.

So far we have had in mind the underweight child and the suggestions for his return to normality, but overweight is also a serious menace to health. This overweight child is often overlooked because he seldom complains and usually has no conspicuous physical defects; overweight, however, has its effects such as tax on the heart and other vital organs.

While the overweight children are almost free from defects, yet the extra burden on the lungs and circulation by their condition makes them less likely to recover from pneumonia or other acute illness. The body is storing its fat that cannot be eliminated. The effect is a tendency to toxemia.

The cause of this overweight is the habitual taking in of more food than is burned up. Usually it is the result of an appetite for food of high caloric value.

The remedy for overweight is measured feeding and the elimination of all foods of high caloric value such as fats, butter, creams, candies, pastries and the like, and the substitution of lean meats, fruits, vegetables and exercise.

The program for nutrition or the correction for mal-nutrition has been stated in the early part of this paper. To carry out this program requires more equipment than the city now affords to us. But with the equipment we have we are doing for the problem of mal-nutrition all things possible.

The physical defects which are the barriers to the child's highest developments are being found and the parents are being told about them in the hope that the defects will be removed. The teachers of the several classes are acting as nutrition workers trying to arouse in the mal-nourished the ambition to get well and normal.

The Parent - Teacher Associations have made possible the school lunches where under-feeding and wrongful feeding is supplemented.

But it is to that great force which embraces all—home control—that I appeal today. Without its co-operation we are helpless. With it we can conquer mal-nutrition in our schools, and with sound minds in sound bodies, our children will be able to fulfill their destiny which is their birth-right.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of April, 1925.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

Contagious diseases reported:

Chickenpox	1
Measles	14
S <small>mall</small> pox	2
Typhoid fever, local, col.	1
Whooping cough	1

Deaths from contagious diseases:

Tuberculosis, imported, 16; local, 1	17
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Total number of deaths reported	74
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Local	44
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Imported	30
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White	56
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Colored	18
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Male	32
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Female	42
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Total number of births reported	83
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White	63
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Colored	20
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Male	51
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Female	32
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Total number of stillborn reported	9
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White	6
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Colored	3
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Male	5
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Female	4
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Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	46
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diagnosis and release, positive	1
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Tubercle bacilli, negative	5
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positive	1
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Gonococcus, negative	3
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Widal, typhoid, negative	positive	1	Suspects quarantined	5
	negative	2	Permits issued	48
Para, A. & B., negative	positive	1	New dairies established	3
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	positive	1	Hogs vaccinated for cholera	22
		8		
Total	positive	4		
		—		
		72		
Analysis of urine		21		
Wasserman reaction, negative		17		
	positive	18		
Bacterial counts of milk		515		
Chemical analysis of milk		250		

Analysis of Water

Date collected	5-4-25
Date received	5-5-25
Date reported	5-7-25
Sediment	0
Color	Very Slight
Turbidity	0
Odor, cold	0
Alkalinity	68 Parts per Million
pH	7.0
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0
Total bacterial count per c.c. at 38° C.	8
Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c.	1
Acid-producing bacteria per c.c.	0

C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director,
J. W. K., Analyst,
State Laboratory of Hygiene.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined	16
Rooms fumigated	71

VETERINARIAN

Dairies inspected	62
Cattle inspected	851
Reactors found	1

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections	79
Wagon inspections	120
Creamery inspections	10
Bacterial counts	400
Chemical analysis	185
Permits issued	20
Milk condemned, gallons	55

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Animals inspected	1530
Meat condemned, pounds	815

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	566
Toilet inspections	710
Stable inspections	491
Special inspections	205
Nuisances abated	263

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Inspections of new work	73
Special inspections	9
Nuisances abated	7

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections	100
Sewer connections	81

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1429
Animals removed	560
Streets cleaned, miles	240
Closets cleaned, cans	200
Catch basins cleaned	51

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1278
Animals burned	560
Cinders made, wheelbarrows	1401

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1925

Patients	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from March		20	3	20	15	64
New patients		49	67	27	43	186
 Total patients		69	76	47	58	250
Visits.						
Nursing visits Pre natal		21	9	4	10	44
Nursing visits Post natal		32	20	12	33	97
Nursing visits Tubercular		6	12	14	8	40
Nursing visits Miscellaneous		155	181	154	129	619
Nursing visits General Welfare		101	158	332	446	1475
 Total visits		315	380	332	446	1473
Patients referred to Baby clinic		9	11	20	10	50
Patients referred to Pre natal clinic		0	0	0	8	8
Patients referred to T & A clinic		2	2	2	0	6
Patients referred to Physician		16	17	12	21	66
Patients referred to Hospital		2	0	3	3	8
Patients referred to Dentist		3	0	0	0	3
School children Examined		100	0	0	97	197
School children Inspected		1639	643	1986	1390	5658
School children Vaccinated		3	0	0	1	4
Follow up visits		38	27	18	57	140
Telephone calls		60	66	70	137	333

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections	131
School lunch room Inspections	15
Bakery Inspections	36
Weiner stand Inspections	94
Drug Store Inspections	31
Market Inspections	40
Boarding House Inspections	10
Grocery Store Inspections	18
Candy Kitchen Inspections	2
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	12
Comfort Station Inspections	11

SANATORIA SCORE

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Winyah	99	100	99
Ambler Heights	99	99	99
St. Joseph's	98	98	98
Sunset Heights	98	98	98
Roye Cottage	95	95	95
Fairview Cottage	91	95	94
Sunset Lodge	91	92	92
Edgewood Cottage	90	88	88
Western Carolina San. Inc.	84	86	86
The Sheerwood	78	88	85
Monte Vista	77	88	85
Stone Hedge	81	85	84

DRUG STORE FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's	99	99	99
Raysor's	99	98	98
Scruggs' Rexall Store	98	96	96
Smith's	97	96	96
Johnson's	92	96	95
Claverie's	95	95	95
Aiken & Hester	95	95	95
Walker's	92	92	92
Carmichael's	90	92	92
Depot Drug Co.	90	90	90
Montford Ave. Drug Co.	90	90	90
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	88	89	89
Craven's	88	88	88
West Asheville Pharmacy	88	88	88
Holland's	88	86	86
Billbro Drug Co.	88	85	86
Charlotte Street Pharmacy	86	85	85
Finley's	84	84	84

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W.	99	99	99
Battery Park Coffee Shop	99	98	98
De Luxe	99	98	98
Jax Cafe	98	98	98
Vandervilt Coffee Shop	98	98	98
Rainbow Grill	94	98	97
Dinty Moore's	97	97	97
Leslie's Uptown Place	97	97	97
Moxley's	97	97	97
New York	97	97	97
Putnam Grill	96	96	96
George's Place	94	94	94
Pig and Whistle	95	93	94
Good Health	92	92	92
National	90	92	91
Central Cafe	88	89	89
Asheville Cafe	90	88	89
Rhea's	88	88	88
Glen Rock	88	87	87
Union News	87	87	87
Dixie Cafe	86	86	86
Wallace's	88	85	86
Vick's	85	85	85
Carson's	84	84	84
Silver Moon	84	84	84
Cole's Cafe	88	80	83
Clark's	80	80	80
D. Gross	78	79	79

Atlanta Quick	78	78	78
American Coffee Shop	75	75	75
Ideal Dairy Lunch	75	75	75
West's Place	70	70	70
Broadway Hot Dog	60	60	60
Busy Bee	60	60	60
Manhattan	58	58	58

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	90	90
Anderson	88	88	88
Hamilton's	84	84	84
Attucks	88	80	82
Lovers End	80	80	80
Brownlee's	80	77	78
Morris	70	70	70
New Boston	70	70	70
Pearson	68	68	68
The Gem	62	62	62
Atlanta	60	60	60
Carson's	58	58	58
Virginia Inn	58	58	58
Williams	58	58	58

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1925

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	1,000	5.3	1.035	15.3
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.1	1.035	15.0
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)	1,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Suncrest Dairy	2,000	4.7	1.033	14.0
Violet Dairy	2,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Middlebrook Dairy	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Oak Grove Dairy	2,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Rhodes Dairy	3,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Senyah Farm Dairy	3,000	3.6	1.034	13.0
Biltmore (Special)	5,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Wilson Farm Dairy	5,000	3.7	1.033	12.8
Sevier Bros.	6,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	6,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Mountain View San. Dairy	7,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Home Farm Dairy	8,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Nettlewood Dairy	9,000	4.4	1.033	13.7

Candler Dairy -----	9,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Lake View Dairy -----	12,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Blue Ridge Dairy -----	12,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Carolina Creamery (Special) -----	15,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Maple Leaf Dairy -----	15,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Sunset Dairy -----	22,000	4.1	1.034	13.6

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Austin, L. G.-----	2,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Allen, W. R.-----	8,000	4.0	1.030	12.2
Baldwin, O. P.-----	1,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Baldwin, J. A.-----	20,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Baird, W. L.-----	2,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.-----	100,000	3.9	1.030	12.1
Ball, P. B.-----	2,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Ballard, T. C.-----	35,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ballard, L. G.-----	1,000	3.9	1.028	11.8
Bird, W. T.-----	6,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Bishop, C. A.-----	6,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Bird, T. W.-----	4,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Buckner, C. H.-----	17,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Carter, E. C.-----	69,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Crowell, Roy -----	7,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Corpening, E. O.-----	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Cochran, P. G.-----	9,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Cochran, J. T.-----	14,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Cedar Cliff -----	25,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Case, W. P.-----	5,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Conner, E. E.-----	8,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Cook, D.-----	3,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Cunningham, B. L.-----	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cushing, C. D.-----	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Carter, R. L.-----	9,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Carter, S. H.-----	25,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Carter Bros.-----	3,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Carter, Elmer -----	5,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Crowell, R. C.-----	5,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Deer Park -----	1,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Dillingham, J. P.-----	3,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Dillingham, M.-----	6,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
French Broad -----	1,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Fullum, G.-----	7,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Fletcher, R. W.-----	3,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Glenn, Geo.-----	4,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Grover, William -----	2,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Gorman, C. W.-----	7,000	4.4	1.030	13.9
Gaston, T. P.-----	4,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Hensley, C. L.-----	3,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Hayes, W. F.-----	1,000	4.1	1.031	12.8

Hayes Bros.	14,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Inanda Dairy	1,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Johnson Farm	2,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Johnson, C. W.	4,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Johnson, S. E.	15,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Jones, L.	2,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Jones, Harry	15,000	4.3	1.029	12.6
Jones, T. P.	1,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Jersey Farm	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Leslie, G. L.	3,000	4.0	1.031	13.6
Lance, H. D.	16,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Lipe, Thos. L.	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lunsford, H. M.	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Long Valley	1,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Lanning, J. A.	2,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Lance, H. E.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Ledbetter, R. J.	100,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Ledbetter, C. W.	15,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Lance, M.	30,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lance, W. H.	30,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lance, G. C.	15,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lewis, C. B.	6,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Mallory, J. S.	4,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Morgan, S. L.	3,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Morgan, C.	4,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Morris, C.	6,000	4.1	1.031	12.6
Morgan, J. B.	7,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
McCain, T. C.	5,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Owenby, E. J.	3,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Osburn, F. E.	3,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Owenby, R.	4,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Pressley, W. R.	4,000	3.8	1.028	11.7
Pine Top	2,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Plateau	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Riddle, Tom	2,000	4.1	1.031	12.6
Roberts, H. M.	2,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Reeves, L. M.	5,000	4.1	1.030	12.3
Smith, E. E.	6,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Spring Dairy No. 1	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Sluder, L. L.	2,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Shryer, Roy	3,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Smith, R. E.	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.1
Sluder, T. J.	3,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Sparrow, J. D.	7,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Shepherd, C. W.	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Scarborough, W. V.	4,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Stradley, J. R.	2,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Tilson, O. H.	2,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Wilson, G. G.	6,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Walker, W. A.	3,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Walker, John	22,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wilkerson, F. A.	4,000	4.1	1.030	12.6

Wallis, Geo. -----	3,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wright, Jim -----	27,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Watkins, L. A. -----	7,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Westerley Dairy -----	1,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Young, Mrs. -----	14,000	4.1	1.031	12.8

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B. F.	Sp. Gr.	T. S.
Anders, J. E. -----	12,000	3.5	1.029	11.6
Allen, J. A. -----	9,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Aiken, F. M. -----	26,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Aiken, J. P. -----	41,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ashworth Farm -----	3,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Ashworth, W. C. -----	6,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Briggs, J. A. -----	4,000	4.3	1.030	13.2
Baird, J. O. -----	17,000	3.9	1.028	11.8
Baird, T. V. -----	10,000	4.3	1.028	12.3
Brank, W. L. -----	6,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Bridges, A. V. -----	5,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Bridges, C. B. -----	13,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Bridges, H. C. -----	7,000	3.5	1.030	11.8
Brown, A. -----	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Brown, Leet -----	16,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Brown, Conley -----	21,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Brown, H. -----	40,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Brown, C. B. -----	32,000	4.0	1.030	13.7
Crook, Troy -----	9,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Clark, H. W. -----	11,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Calloway, W. D. -----	45,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Cole, D. F. -----	2,000	4.0	1.030	13.4
Cole, J. A. -----	3,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Cole, J. A. -----	3,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Cook, J. H. -----	5,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Davis, W. M. -----	4,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Dockery, J. E. -----	52,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Dalton, J. W. -----	9,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Duckett, R. A. -----	12,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Erwin, W. A. -----	6,000	4.7	1.029	13.0
Fletcher, Farm -----	4,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Freeman, R. W. -----	6,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Frisbee, W. F. -----	7,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Gryder, C. B. -----	5,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Gill, W. K. -----	17,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Gillespie, W. K. -----	18,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Glance, J. M. -----	11,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Gorman, M. -----	12,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Gorman, J. -----	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Hudgins, M. J. -----	17,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Hunsucker, G. L. -----	12,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Higgins, L. M. -----	4,000	4.4	1.030	12.9

Juno Dairy	9,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Lunsford,	8,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Miller, R. M.	6,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Moore, J. L.	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Miller, H. G.	6,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Mitchell, E. M.	12,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Nesnet, S. H.	8,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Plemons, H.	10,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Plemons, Mrs. L.	7,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Rymer	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Reeves, P. V.	32,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Ramsey, D. E.	3,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Ramsey, J. M.	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Ray, Sam	11,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Reynolds, R. M.	8,000	4.1	1.030	12.5
Rhodes, G. C.	26,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Roberts, M. E.	11,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Runyon, C. H.	45,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Sluder, M. C.	3,000	3.7	1.031	12.4
Stowe	4,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Wishart	5,000	4.3	1.029	12.6
Wagoner, T. W.	9,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Wells, C. B.	16,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Wells, J. S.	13,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Wells, P. M.	8,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Weaver, H. L.	9,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Wells, Ott.	5,000	4.0	1.031	12.7

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-

antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 40

May, 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER
Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 876
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor; Phone 152	
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;	
Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION

White	28,000	35,000
Colored	7,000	

NOTE BY EDITOR—So many requests for the "Typhoid" Bulletin of October, 1923, have come to the Health Department that the supply has become exhausted. In order to meet the requests that continue to come in for the number, the Department has decided to reprint the article in the May Bulletin.

TYPHOID

Many questions have been asked, such as, "What do you think of typhoid?" "Where does typhoid come from?" "Is typhoid preventable?" "How may we protect ourselves from typhoid?"

It should be strongly impressed upon the minds of all that typhoid comes from one source and one source only. IT COMES FROM PEOPLE. There is one truth about typhoid which every man, woman and child should have impressed upon

his or her mind, and that is that typhoid is caused by germs which come from human filth. Typhoid germs DO NOT originate spontaneously, but they come by natural descent from others of their kind. Their continued existence in nature depends upon their entering and multiplying in the intestinal tract of the human being. They come from the human being and ONLY from the human being. Unless we get something which is contaminated with the secretions from the human body into our mouths and swallow it, we cannot have typhoid fever.

It is well to remember that typhoid germs, in many instances, have come from people who are in apparently good health. It has been found in recent years that persons going about looking perfectly well were carriers of typhoid; therefore typhoid may come from apparently well people.

Typhoid is preventable by a sanitary and cleanly disposal of the waste matter from the human body. If this matter is properly disposed of, so that it cannot be carried about by flies or domestic animals, then we will have no typhoid. It should be a very easy, simple proposition. There is nothing degrading about it, for the simple reason that it is a life and health-saving proposition, and there is nothing more important than the saving of life and health.

To prevent typhoid then, we should have a sanitary disposal of the secretions of the human body by a sewer system, or where there is no sewer system, by a system of sanitary privies, which, with common sense and a little care in operation, will serve the purpose. These facts are very simple and should be understood by any one.

During recent years a vaccine has been made from the dead typhoid germs, which has been used extensively and has proven very satisfac-

tory as a preventive measure. When injected under the skin it produces in the body the same bodies that the disease, typhoid, produces, with but little discomfort and with practically no bad results. These bodies resist any invading typhoid germs.

Sanitation, however, is a greater measure than vaccination in the prevention of this disease, because it prevents other diseases. Many communities of insanitation could very easily be changed to a condition of sanitation, and the general building up of health conditions would be wonderful to behold. We are trying to emphasize that this is a peoples matter—that the people themselves must in time, handle the situation.

We may protect ourselves from typhoid by being sure our foods, such as milk, raw vegetables, etc., and our water supply is absolutely clean and not contaminated with typhoid germs.

It is well to impress upon the mind of each and every person that typhoid is infectious—is contagious, or for the sake of argument and to avoid any difficulty in understanding, we will say that it is CATCHING. We mean that typhoid is communicable from person to person. A nurse taking care of a typhoid patient may get the least bit of infectious material on her finger, not sufficient to be perceived by the ordinary eye. She may later place her finger tips to her lips in order to turn the leaves of a book she is reading, and a few weeks later she comes down with a case of typhoid. Often small particles of infectious material are thrown on the ground and in the overflow, wash into the spring, which may become the source of infection of many cases.

The local health officials, the educational forces, and forward looking citizens in all walks of life should, in every way possible, drive home to the

people themselves the essential knowledge concerning this disease. There is no disease more dangerous to the public health than typhoid, which is found in every land inhabited by man. No race of people is known to be immune from the disease.

In 1922 299 lives were wiped out in the State of North Carolina by this enemy, typhoid. There were 299 homes left desolate and sad. Many are homes of widows and helpless orphans. In many instances the savings of a life time are wiped out, besides many are afflicted for life, while others fall easy prey to tuberculosis and other fatal diseases.

The following facts about typhoid fever have been issued by the North Carolina State Board of Health:

"Before the treatment preventing typhoid was known, and before the State began to require a sanitary privy to be at each town and village home, one person out of ten who lived to an old age had typhoid. One out of every ten having the disease died.

In North Carolina, we have no official record of deaths prior to 1914. In this year they were not complete because it was the first year of death registration.

Year	Deaths	Cases
1914	839	8,390
1915	744	7,440
1916	700	7,000
1917	726	7,260
1918	502	5,020
1919	427	4,270
1920	329	3,290
1921	307	3,070
1922	299	2,990

You will note that there has been a steady decrease from year to year.

Asheville is justly proud of her record in the elimination of typhoid. In 1910 there were 119 cases reported and 4 deaths. Seventy-nine of these were local cases, 30 were imported, and 11 were contact cases.

During this year (1910) the surface closets system was installed and especial attention given to the elimination of flies. Each year there have been fewer cases of typhoid in the city of Asheville. The following statistics will show the decrease from year to year.

1910	Deaths	1
Imported cases	1914	1
Contact cases	Imported cases	8
Local cases—	Contact cases	2
From butter	Local cases—	
From insanitary conditions, wells	From insanitary conditions, etc.	2
From causes unknown	From causes unknown	3
Total number of cases	Total number of cases	23
Deaths	Deaths	1
1911	1915	
Imported cases	Imported cases	9
Contact cases	Local cases—	
Local cases—	From insanitary conditions, etc.	2
From milk	From causes unknown	3
From insanitary conditions, wells		
From causes unknown		
Total number of cases	Total	14
Deaths	Deaths	0
1912	1916	
Imported cases	Imported cases	3
Contact cases	Local cases	5
Local cases—	Total number of cases	8
From milk	Deaths	0
From insanitary conditions, wells	1917	
From causes unknown	Imported cases	2
Total number of cases	Contact cases	2
Deaths	Local cases	5
1913	Total number of cases	9
Imported cases	Deaths	0
Contact cases	1918	
Local cases—	Imported cases	10
From milk	Contact cases	4
From insanitary conditions, wells	Local cases	27
From carrier	Total number of cases	41
From causes unknown	Deaths	3
Total number of cases	Note—8 of the local cases developed in West Asheville, a tract that was incorporated into the city limits that same year and was unsewered. From these eight cases, three contact cases developed.	
Deaths	1919	
1914	Imported cases	5
Imported cases	Local cases—	
Contact cases	From use of milk	5
Local cases—	From insanitary conditions	7
From milk		
From insanitary conditions, etc.		
From causes unknown		
Total number of cases	Total number of cases	17

Deaths	3	Male	27
1920		Female	29
Imported cases	3	Total number of births reported	80
Local cases	3	White	57
		Colored	23
Total number of cases	6	Male	47
Deaths	2	Female	33
1921		Total number of stillborn reported	9
Imported cases	8	White	3
Local cases	10	Colored	6
		Male	5
Total number of cases reported	18	Female	4
Deaths	0		
1922			
Imported cases	6		
Contact cases	9		
Local cases	6		
Total number of cases reported	21		
Deaths	3		
1923			
Imported cases	13		
Local cases	5		
Total number of cases reported	18		
Deaths	1		
1924			
Imported cases	14		
Local cases	5		
Total number of cases reported	19		
Deaths	5		
Asheville population, 1910	20,000		
Asheville population, 1920	35,000		

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of May, 1925.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases quarantined:

German Measles	14
Smallpox	1
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Tuberculosis, imported 12, local 2,	14
Total number of deaths reported	56
Local	35
Imported	21
White	37
Colored	19

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS	
Diphtheria, negative	24
diagnosis and release, positive	1
Tubercle bacilli	5
positive	3
Gonococcus, negative	2
positive	2
Feces intestinal parasites, negative	7
positive	2
Analysis of urine	19
Examinations for water pollution, negative	25
positive	20
Bacterial counts	440
Chemical analysis	80

Analysis of Water

Date collected	5-11-25
Date received	5-12-25
Date reported	5-14-25
Sediment	0
Color	Slight
Odor, cold	0
Turbidity	0
Alkalinity	12.5 Parts per Million
pH	7.4
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0
Total bacterial count per c.c. at 38° C.	20

Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c. _____ 2
 Acid-producing bacteria per c.c. _____ 0
 C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director.
 J. W. K., Analyst.
 State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male _____ 51
 Female _____ 29
 Total cases continuing from last month:

Male _____ 168
 Female _____ 58

Total cases under treatment during month:

Male _____ 219
 Female _____ 87

Total cases discharged:

Male _____ 50
 Female _____ 22

Number cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male _____ 169
 Female _____ 65

Number of visits to clinic:

Male _____ 242
 Female _____ 95

Total number of treatments:

Male _____ 230
 Female _____ 95

Number of doses of arsphenamine _____ 142

Number of Wasserman tests _____ 40

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined _____ 17
 Rooms fumigated _____ 75

VETERINARIAN

Dairies inspected _____ 64
 Cattle inspected _____ 475
 Suspects quarantined _____ 3
 Retest of suspects _____ 4
 Permits issued _____ 52

New dairies established _____ 3
 Hogs vaccinated for cholrea _____ 22
 Car load of hogs quarantined for violation of inter-state shipment law _____ 1

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections _____ 146
 Wagon inspections _____ 89
 Creamery inspections _____ 11
 Bacterial counts of milk _____ 485
 Chemical analysis _____ 125
 Permits issued _____ 20
 Milk condemned, gallons _____ 50

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Animals inspected _____ 1826
 Meat condemned, pounds _____ 1115

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections _____ 543
 Toilet inspections _____ 403
 Stable inspections _____ 396
 Special inspections _____ 221
 Nuisances abated _____ 261

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Permits issued _____ 39
 Inspections of new work _____ 41
 Inspections of old work _____ 17
 Nuisances abated _____ 17

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections _____ 75
 Sewer connections _____ 65

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads _____ 1442
 Animals removed _____ 502
 Streets cleaned, miles _____ 240
 Closets cleaned _____ 300
 Catch basins cleaned _____ 48

INCINERATOR

Trash burned _____ 1550
 Animals burned _____ 502
 Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows _____ 1392

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1925

Patients	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from April		21	12	12	12	57
New patients		38	80	32	47	197
 Total Patients		50	92	44	59	254
Visits						
Nursing visits Pre natal		20	6	4	13	43
Nursing visits Post natal		40	17	14	48	119
Nursing visits Tubercular		11	14	13	10	48
Nursing visits Miscellaneous		126	264	209	143	742
Nursing visits General Welfare		109	132	133	169	543
 Total visits		306	433	373	383	1495
Patients referred to Baby Clinic		8	16	25	12	60
Patients referred to Pre natal clinic		2	0	1	14	17
Patients referred to T. and A. Clinic		4	0	0	5	9
Patients referred to V. D. Clinic		0	0	1	0	1
Patients referred to Physician		20	30	10	34	94
Patients referred to Hospital		4	0	1	3	8
Patients referred to Dentist		0	10	4	2	16
School Children Examined		34	15	0	33	82
School Children Inspected		844	857	1974	619	4294
School Children Vaccinated		3	4	0	1	8
Follow up visits		45	84	24	37	190
Telephone calls		59	225	131	79	494

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections	184
Weiner Stand Inspections	156
Drug Store Inspections	54
Bakery Inspections	46
Candy Kitchen Inspections	12
Grocery Store Inspections	34
Market Inspections	68
School Lunch Room Inspections	14
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	12
Hotel Inspections	2
Comfort Station Inspections	18

SANATORIA SCORE

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Winyah	99	100	99
Ambler Heights	99	99	99
Sunset Heights	98	98	98
St. Josephs	98	98	98
Fairview Cottage	95	96	96
Roye Cottage	96	95	95
Sunset Lodge	91	91	91

Stone Hedge	85	91	89
Western Carolina San. Inc.	84	86	87
Edgewood Cottage	90	84	86
The Sheerwood	74	88	83
Monte Vista	75	85	82

DRUG STORE FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's	99	99	99
Raysor's	98	98	98
Scruggs' Rexal Store	98	96	96
Smith's	97	96	96
Johnson's	92	96	95
Aiken & Hester	95	95	95
Claverie's	95	95	95
Walker's	94	95	95
Carmichael's	90	92	92
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy	88	89	89
Montford Ave. Drug Co.	89	88	88
Depot Drug Co.	88	88	88
Craven's	88	88	88
Holland's	88	86	86
West Asheville Pharmacy	86	86	86
Billbro Drug Co.	88	85	86
Charlotte Street Pharmacy	86	85	85
Finley's	84	84	84

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
S. & W.	99	99	99
Battery Park Coffee Shop	99	99	99
De Luxe	99	98	98
The Jax	98	98	98
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	98	98	98
Dinty Moore's	97	97	97
Moxley's	97	97	97
Rainbow Grill	94	98	97
Putman Grill	96	97	97
New York	96	96	96
Pig and Whistle	95	93	94
Good Health	92	92	92
National	90	92	91
Rhea's	88	90	90
Central	88	89	89
Asheville Cafe	88	88	88
Glen Rock	88	87	87
Union News	87	86	87
Dixie Cafe	86	86	86
Cole's Cafe	88	85	86

Wallace	88	85	86
Vick's	85	85	85
Carson's	84	84	84
Silver Moon	84	84	84
D. Gross	80	80	80
Clark's	80	80	80
Atlanta Quick Lunch	78	80	79
American Coffee Cup	75	76	77
Ideal Dairy	75	73	73
West's Place	68	68	68
Broadway Hot Dog	60	60	60
Busy Bee	60	60	60
Manhattan	58	56	56

COLORED CAFE RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
The Star	90	89	89
Anderson	88	86	86
Hamilton's	84	85	85
Attuck's Cafe	88	80	82
Lovers End	80	82	81
Brownlee's	80	80	80
Morris' Cafe	70	72	71
New Boston	68	68	68
Pearson	68	68	68
The Gem	62	62	62
Atlanta	60	60	60
Williams'	58	56	56

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1925.

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Carolina (Certified)	1,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Suncrest Dairy	2,000	4.8	1.034	14.4
Biltmore (Special)	3,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Nettlewood Dairy	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Rhodes Dairy	5,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Mountain View San. Dairy	6,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Violet Dairy	6,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Carolina (Pasteurized)	6,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Senyah Farms	6,000	3.7	1.033	12.8

Oak Grove Dairy	8,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Sevier Bros.	9,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Carolina (Special)	10,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Wilson Farm Dairy	12,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Maple Leaf Dairy	14,000	4.0	1.034	13.4
Home Farm Dairy	15,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Candler Dairy	16,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Lake View Dairy	17,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Middlebrook Dairy	18,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sunset Dairy	26,000	3.4	1.033	12.5
Blue Ridge Dairy	32,000	4.0	1.034	13.5
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	59,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Austin, L. G.	10,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Allen, W. E.	17,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Baldwin, O. P.	10,000	5.0	1.029	13.4
Baldwin, G. A.	90,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Baird, W. L.	15,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.	17,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Ball, P. B.	31,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ballard, T. C.	45,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Ballard, L. G.	7,000	4.3	1.029	12.6
Bird, W. T.	3,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Bishop, C. A.	4,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Bird, T. W.	30,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Buckner, C. H.	75,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Carter, E. C.	19,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Crowell, Roy	16,000	4.0	1.030	12.6
Corpening, E. O.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, P. G.	13,000	4.3	1.032	13.4
Cochran, J. T.	35,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Cedar Cliff	35,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Case, W. P.	8,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Conner, E. E.	55,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Cook, D.	52,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Cunningham, B. L.	150,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cushing, C. D.	6,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Carter, R. L.	125,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Carter, S. H.	8,000	3.4	1.030	11.8
Carter, Bros.	3,000	3.3	1.030	11.6
Carter, Elmer	80,000	3.9	1.030	12.4
Crowell, R. C.	11,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Deer Park	3,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Dillingham, J. P.	6,000	3.9	1.030	13.3
Dillingham, M.	18,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
French Broad	14,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Fullum, G.	8,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Fletcher, R. W.	12,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Glenn, Geo.	13,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Grover, William	7,000	4.2	1.036	14.1
Gorman, C. W.	9,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Gaston, T. P.	110,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Hensley, C. L.	35,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Hayes, W. F.	8,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Hayes Bros.	9,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Inanda Dairy	10,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Johnson Farm	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Johnson, C. W.	8,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Johnson, S. E.	13,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Jones, L.	8,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Jones, Harry	55,000	5.0	1.029	13.4
Jones, T. P.	52,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Jersey Farm	9,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Leslie, G. L.	9,000	4.4	1.028	12.5
Lance, H. D.	100,000	4.2	1.030	12.2
Lipe, Thos L.	7,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Lunsford, H. M.	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Long Valley	15,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Lanning, J. A.	65,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Lance, H. E.	6,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Ledbetter, R. L.	22,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ledbetter, C. W.	10,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Lance, M.	7,000	4.7	1.031	13.6
Lance, W. H.	10,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Lance, G. C.	16,000	4.9	1.031	12.8
Lewis, C. B.	12,000	5.0	1.029	13.4
Mallory, J. S.	3,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Morgan, S. L.	5,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Morgan, C.	15,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Morris, C.	4,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Morgan, J. B.	19,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
McCain, T. C.	52,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Owenby, E. J.	25,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Osburn, F. E.	7,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Owenby, R.	20,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Pressley, W. R.	54,000	4.0	1.028	12.0
Pine Top	33,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Plateau	96,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Riddle, Tom	13,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Roberts, H. M.	6,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Reeves, L. M.	46,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Smith, E. E.	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Spring Dairy No. 1	16,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Sluder, L. L.	3,000	4.4	1.028	12.4
Shryer, Roy	9,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Smith, R. E.	4,000	4.4	1.028	12.5

Sluder, T. J.	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Sparrow, J. D.	8,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Shepherd, C. W.	150,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Scarborough, W. V.	27,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Stradley, J. R.	12,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Tilson, O. H.	7,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Walker, W. A.	4,000	4.7	1.028	12.8
Walker, John	9,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Wilkerson, F. A.	61,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Wallis, Geo.	75,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Wright, Jim	14,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Wilson, G. G.	11,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Watkins, L. A.	16,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Westerley Dairy	5,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Young, Mrs.	11,000	4.2	1.030	12.7

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Anders, J. E.	7,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Allen, J. A.	9,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Aiken, F. M.	14,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Aiken, J. P.	14,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Ashworth Farm	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Ashworth, W. C.	6,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Briggs, J. A.	7,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Baird, J. O.	5,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Baird, T. V.	7,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Brank, W. L.	8,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Bridges, A. V.	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Bridges, C. B.	6,000	3.8	1.031	12.4
Bridges, H. C.	10,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Brown, A.	6,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Brown, Leet	3,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Brown, Conley	10,000	3.8	1.033	12.9
Brown, H.	19,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Brown, C. B.	11,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Clark, H. W.	16,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Crook, Troy	7,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Cole, D. F.	4,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Calloway, W. D.	6,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Cole, J. A.	2,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cole, J. A.	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Cole, Frank	4,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Cook, J. H.	9,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Davis, W. V.	7,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Dotson, B.	5,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Dockery, J. E.	22,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Dalton, J. W.	4,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Duckett, R. A.	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Erwin, W. A.	12,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Fletcher Farm	3,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Freeman, R. W.	9,000	4.4	1.031	12.7
Frisbee, W. F.	6,000	4.0	1.034	13.4
Gryder, C. B.	6,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gill, W. K.	15,000	4.4	1.031	12.7
Gillespie, W. K.	12,000	3.7	1.031	13.3
Glance, J. M.	24,000	3.5	1.031	12.3
Gorman, M.	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Gorman, J.	6,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Hudgins, M. J.	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Hampton, W. F.	2,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Hunsucker, G. L.	3,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Higgins, L. M.	3,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Juno Dairy	20,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Lunsford,	5,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Miller, R. M.	6,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Moore, J. L.	3,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Miller, H. G.	7,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Mitchell, E. M.	11,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Nesbet, S. H.	13,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Plemonns, H.	5,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	7,000	3.5	1.033	12.6
Reeves, M. B.	13,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Rymer	6,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Reeves, P. V.	3,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Ramsey, J. M.	2,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Ray, Sam	9,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Reynolds, R. M.	17,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Rhodes, G. C.	6,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Roberts, M. E.	14,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Runyon, C. H.	28,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Siuder, M. C.	51,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Stowe,	13,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Wishart	4,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Wagoner, T. W.	4,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wells, C. B.	10,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Wells, J. S.	16,000	3.7	1.031	12.4
Wells, P. M.	14,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Weaver, H. L.	11,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Wells, Ott	8,000	3.5	1.031	12.1

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per ununit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 41

June, 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputaiton of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER
Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 151
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
A. F. Toole, M. D.	V. D. Clinic Phone 1404
C. C. Demaree	City Bacteriologist Phone 152
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	City and County Veterinarian Phone 152
V. L. Ashworth	Milk Inspector Phone 152
R. S. Hollingsworth	Purchasing Agent Phone 2215
Ernest Israel	City Plumber Phone 44
D. W. Harris	Plumbing Inspector Phone 676
J. R. Quinton	Water Superintendent Phone 44
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Health Department Phone 152
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Clara Wenke, R. N.; Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.	Nursing Staff Phone 152

POPULATION

White	28,000	35,000
Colored	7,000	

Paper read by Dr. Dan E. Sevier, Health Officer, before the colored Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of North Carolina, at their general session held at Asheville, N. C., June 15, 1925.

THE ERA OF PREVENTION

My first duty on this occasion is to express my sincere appreciation of the honor of being placed on the program of the Colored Medical Association of North Carolina, and to thank the committee for the selection of such a subject. I was advised that I could, with this subject, discuss any matter I wished, but I will not take advantage of your kindness. I wish you to know that if you are sufficiently interested in the prevention of disease to give this subject a place on your program, that there is no man in the State more willing than I am to discuss it.

Medicine, in the last forty years, has made greater progress than in all previous history. From the dim, uncertain maze of mystery, a science as perfect as that of mathematics has evolved, and with this development a change so marked that even the laity is well aware that from the special stress of remedies and cures of the past centuries all effort and study has now for its purpose the prevention of disease.

From the earliest dawn of history, man has wanted a physician, has needed a physician and has had a physician. The Bible does not tell us whether Mother Eve or Father Adam attended to the medical needs of the first family, but we may be assured that some one prepared the tea for the babies and the liniments for the aged. There have been systems of healing, methods of cure, and theories among all nations and in all civilizations, but for beauty of conception and grandeur of detail in execution, all are as nothing in comparison with our present day ethical physician, the god of healing and all that is good.

During the middle ages no progress was made in medicine. The revival of learning led to a careful study of anatomy and a new science, though crude and unscientific, called chemistry, along with a revival of experimental medicine. Therapeutics, or the science of remedies or cures held the foremost place in the minds of physicians.

It was Dr. Abbe who perfected the oil emersion lens microscope, which has played its part in preventive medicine. Then comes the great Jenner, who in studying cowpox, swinepox and smallpox, discovered that what we call vaccination would prevent smallpox.

Investigation and experiment had blazed the way, but when Pasteur discovered that micro-organisms

could be cultured and grown on a media, the science of medicine took the wings of the morning and in the early dawn, Koch, working at the same time, isolated the tuberculosis bacilli. These men, with their companions, worked out preventative serum for anthrax and a vaccine for hydrophobia.

As I have just said, medicine took the wings of the morning, flew high above the fog of superstition and ignorance that from the beginning had been its limit. On July 4th, 1885, began the era of prevention, when Joseph Meister, a little boy, was severely bitten by a rabid dog. This was the first human patient on whom Louis Pasteur used the preventive treatment for hydrophobia.

The treatment was a success, and all the horrors of that terrible and fatal disease from that day forward was to be only a story of the past. If we celebrate the fourth of July in commemoration of our national freedom, we should remember Pasteur, for freedom from rabies is a greater victory than freedom from any national power, and Pasteur's name should be placed along with the greatest of the immortals.

Then came the discovery of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria, which has reduced the death rate from fifty-five per cent to practically nothing.

In 1896, A. E. Wright of England discovered that the bacillus of typhoid fever, when killed, could be injected into the human body without producing any harm, and close on the heels of this discovery came the vaccination for typhoid, reducing the annual number of cases to practically nothing. By leaps and bounds, bacteriology has developed, until every year some dread disease has been conquered.

Not only in the development of preventative serums, but by discov-

ering the method of conveyance, or, as we call them, the intermediate hosts, man has been able to prevent the terrible epidemics of the earlier centuries.

We no longer dread an epidemic of bubonic plague for we know that it is only through the flea from the rat that the human being may contract the disease.

No longer do we fear the night air, or the miasma that arises from the stagnant pond or the low ground for malaria, which has cost so many million lives and so many billion dollars, is due not to miasma but is carried by a certain kind of mosquito. Nor is chronic malaria any longer given as a cause for that yellow skin, dwarfed body, stunted mind and blighted ambition, for hook worms are easily detected and more easily cured.

There is no mystery now shrouding yellow fever and typhus fever for the physician knows that the mosquito and louse are responsible for these diseases.

The practice of medicine is the practice of common sense, and any physician's ability may be measured by the interest taken in and the study that he gives to preventive medicine. No school of medicine or physician can last unless time is devoted to prevention rather than cure of disease.

There is one element that enters into preventive medicine that has not been mentioned—the physician, who, under all conditions, should be a close personal friend and adviser of the Health Officer located in his community, whose chief aim is to discover the cause of disease.

Every civilized government demands that every birth be registered; every death be recorded and every communicable disease be reported.

Why should every birth and death be recorded and the health officer be

notified of every communicable disease? Why forbid, by law, the sale of impure foods or prohibit the pollution of streams? Why publish books and teach our children home and school hygiene? Shall I answer these questions? No, it is not necessary.

The physicians of North Carolina knows full well that our multiplying population, changed conditions, our ball bearing and rubber tired manner of living all tend to lower man's resistance and thus to increase disease, and that some method in the future more effective than that of the past must be furnished the people or the standard of our race will be lowered and the lenth of life be shortened.

I have simply outlined the history of preventive medicine, with the mention of the greatest good that enters not only into the prevention of disease, but the protection and perfection of the human race. I shall have succeeded in my purpose if I have led you as physicians to exert yourself in making an early and correct diagnosis and reporting same promptly to your Health Officer.

Weeds

306. WEEDS OVER 4 INCHES TALL MUST BE CUT. Any owner, lessee or occupant or any agent, servant, representative or employee of any owner, lessee or occupant, having control of any lot of ground or any part of any lot of ground, situate in said city, who shall allow or maintain on any such lot any growth of weeds to a height of four (4) inches, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

361. REMOVAL OF WEEDS REQUIRED. If any person shall fail, refuse or neglect to cut, destroy or remove such weeds, within two days after notice so to do, given by the Health Officer or any sanitary inspector, then the said city and its

agents, and employees may enter upon said premises and cut and destroy said weeds, and the costs and expense thereof shall be paid by said owner, lessee, occupant or agent.

632. RAGWEED AND POLLEN WEEDS. It shall be the duty of the Sanitary inspector to destroy all ragweed, or other pollen producing weeds, growing along or in the streets of said city, before August the 15th of each year.

633. PENALTY CLAUSE. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a penalty of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) for each and every such offense.

An Ordinance Designating the Hours for the Cleaning of the Sidewalks in the City of Asheville

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE:

Section 1. Section 347 of Article 15, Pennell's Code, of the City of Asheville, 1923, entitled, "Streets and Sidewalks Kept Clean," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No sidewalks in the business section of said City shall be swept or cleaned later than 9 o'clock p. m., nor earlier than 4:30 o'clock p. m., and any person failing, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every such offense."

Section 2. That this ordinance being for the immediate preservation of the public peace and safety of the citizens of Asheville is hereby declared an emergency ordinance to take effect immediately on its publication in a newspaper published in said City.

I move the adoption of the foregoing ordinance, this the 30th day of March, A. D., 1925.

F. L. CONDER, Commissioner.

Approved as to form

JONES, WILLIAMS & JONES.
Corporation Counsel.

I, E. G. Thompson, Secretary Treasurer of the City of Asheville hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Board of Commissioners at their meeting held on the 4th day of April, 1925, and was first published on the 6th day of April, 1925.

E. G. THOMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of June, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Chicken pox	4
German measles	9
Para Typhoid, imported	1
Smallpox	1
Tuberculosis	62

Deaths from contagious diseases:

Tuberculosis, imported, 15; local 1	16
Total number of deaths reported	49

Local	31
Imported	18

White	33
Colored	16

Male	21
Female	28

Total number of births reported	68
White	52

Colored	16
Male	31

Female	37
Total number stillborn reported	8

White	4
Colored	4

Male	5
Female	3

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	23
Tubercle bacilli, negative	8
Positive	1
Gonococcus, negative	7
Positive	2
Widal, typhoid, negative	8
Positive	1
Para A & B, negative	7
Positive	1
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	19
Positive	3
Vincent's Spirillum	1
Total	71
Analysis of urine	29
Examination of water for pollution	4
Wasserman reaction, negative	40
Positive	22
Bacterial counts of milk	505
Chemical analysis of milk	300

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male	40
Female	24

Total cases continuing from last month:

Male	169
Female	65

Total cases under treatment during month:

Male	209
Female	89

Total cases discharged:

Male	30
Female	20

Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male	179
Female	69

Number of visits to clinic:

Male	246
Female	111

Total number of treatments:		Meat condemned, pounds	601
Male	234	Fish condemned	331
Female	101		
Number of doses of arsphenamine	130		
Number of Wasserman tests	53		
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES			
Diseases quarantined	18	Premises inspections	895
Rooms fumigated	65	Toilet inspections	475
VETERINARIAN			
Dairies inspected	62	Stable inspections	329
Cattle inspected	195	Special inspections	263
Suspects quarantined	3	Nuisances abated	249
Retest of suspects	3		
Permits issued	38		
New dairies established	2		
Hogs vaccinated for cholera	34		
DAIRY INSPECTIONS			
Dairy inspections	102	Permits issued	64
Wagon inspections	62	Inspections of new work	78
Creamery inspections	12	Inspections of old work	17
Bacterial counts of milk	455	Nuisances abated	21
Chemical analysis	314		
Permits issued	16		
Milk condemned, gallons	55		
MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS			
Animal inspections	2470		
GENERAL INSPECTIONS			
PLUMBING INSPECTIONS			
WATER DEPARTMENT			
STREET CLEANING			
INCINERATOR			

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1925

Patients	District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from May	27	10	12	10	59	
New Patients	36	50	16	40	142	
Total Patients	63	60	28	50	191	
Visits						
Nursing visits Pre natal	24	9	8	3	44	
Nursing visits Post natal	37	24	24	16	101	
Nursing visits Tubercular	11	8	3	14	36	
Nursing visits Miscellaneous	88	178	239	190	695	
Nursng visits General Welfare	118	151	291	103	663	
Total visits	278	370	565	326	1539	
Patients Referred to Baby clinic	8	14	26	18	66	
Patients Referred to Pre natal clinic	3	15	0	1	19	
Patients Referred to T & A clinic	2	0	4	8	14	
Patients Referred to Physician	13	1	58	20	92	

Patients Referred to Hospital	4	3	1	10	18
Patients Referred to Dentist	63	0	125	0	188
Followup visits	93	21	158	8	280
Telephone calls	51	82	96	103	332

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR

Cafe inspections	160
Weiner stand inspections	118
Drug store inspections	50
Bakery inspections	41
Candy kitchen inspections	6
Market inspections	52
Tuberculosis sanatoria inspections	8
Hotel inspections	1
Comfort station inspections	11

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1925.

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Biltmore Dairy (Certified)	2,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	2,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Carolina (Pasteurized)	2,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Senyah Farms	4,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Nettlewood Dairy	5,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Rhodes Dairy	5,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Mountain San. Dairy	6,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Biltmore Dairy (Special)	6,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Wilson Farm Dairy	7,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Suncrest Dairy	8,000	4.9	1.032	12.8
Sevier Bros.	10,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Violet Dairy	11,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Maple Leaf	11,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Oak Grove Dairy	14,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Lake View Dairy	15,000	4.4	1.032	13.5
Candler Dairy	18,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Home Farm Dairy	20,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Sunset Dairy	20,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Carolina Creamery (Special)	21,000	4.3	1.033	13.5
Middlebrook Dairy	35,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Blue Ridge Dairy	40,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	132,000	4.3	1.031	13.1

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Austin, L. G.	11,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Allen, W. E.	19,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Baldwin, O. P.	57,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Baldwin, J. A.	15,000	4.4	1.030	13.0

Baird, W. L.	53,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.	78,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Ball, P. B.	20,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Ballard, T. C.	137,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Ballard, L. G.	140,000	4.0	1.028	12.0
Bird, W. T.	54,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Bishop, C. A.	63,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Bird, T. W.	34,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Buckner, C. H.	100,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Carter, E. C.	187,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Crowell, Roy	31,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Corpening, E. O.	104,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Cochran, P. G.	37,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Cochran, J. T.	18,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Cedar Cliff	60,000	4.4	1.028	12.7
Case, W. P.	10,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Conner, E. E.	8,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Cook, D.	9,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Cunningham, B. L.	5,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Cushing, C. D.	6,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Carter, R. L.	125,000	3.3	1.029	11.4
Carter, S. H.	14,000	3.6	1.029	11.7
Carter, Bros.	3,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Carter, Elmer	27,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Crowell, R. G.	7,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Deer Park	4,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Dillingham, J. P.	31,000	3.9	1.028	12.1
Dillingham, M.	160,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
French Broad	7,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Fullum, G.	18,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Fletcher, R. W.	19,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Grover, William	10,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Gorman, C. W.	19,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Glenn, Geo.	35,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Gaston, T. P.	167,000	3.9	1.029	12.1
Hensley C. L.	12,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Hayes, W. F.	23,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Hayes Bros.	24,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Inanda Dairy	3,000	3.7	1.031	13.2
Johnson Farm	12,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Johnson, C. W.	58,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Johnson, S. E.	19,000	5.2	1.029	13.7
Jones, L.	125,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Jones, Harry	102,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Jones, T. P.	27,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Jersey Farm	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Leslie, G. L.	21,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Lance, H. D.	40,000	4.2	1.030	13.3
Lipe, Thos. L.	6,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Lunsford, H. M.	9,000	4.2	1.032	13.2

Long Valley	2,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Lanning, J. A.	9,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Lance, H. E.	13,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ledbetter, R. J.	51,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Ledbetter, C. W.	77,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Lance, M.	107,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Lance, W. H.	28,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Lewis, C. B.	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.8
Mallory, J. S.	5,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Morgan, S. L.	27,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Morgan, C	17,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Morris, C.	10,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Morgan, J. B.	17,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
McCain, T. C.	20,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Owenby, E. J.	175,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Osburn, F. E.	20,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Owenby, R.	65,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Pressley, W. R.	32,000	4.0	1.028	12.0
Pine Top	5,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Plateau	5,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Riddle, Tom	7,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Roberts, H. M.	12,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Reeves, L. M.	20,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Smith, E. E.	42,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Spring Dairy No. 1	5,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Sluder, L. L.	80,000	4.2	1.028	12.2
Shryer, Roy	18,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Smith, R. E.	200,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Sluder, T. J.	110,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Sparrow, J. D.	6,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Shepherd, C. W.	200,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Scarborough, W. V.	9,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Stradley, J. R.	8,000	3.8	1.028	12.0
Tilson, O. H.	42,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Walker, W. A.	35,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Walker, John	8,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wilkerson, F. A.	26,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Wallis, Geo.	4,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Wright, Jim	52,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Wilson, G. G.	19,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Watkins, L. A.	12,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Westerley Dairy	7,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Young, Mrs.	17,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp. Gr.	T.S.
Anders, J. E.	50,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Allen, J. A.	36,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Aiken, F. M.	107,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Aiken, J. P.	30,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Ashworth Farm	9,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Ashworth, W. C.	9,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Briggs, J. A.	51,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Baird, J. O.	80,000	3.4	1.028	11.2
Baird, T. V.	110,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Brank, W. L.	13,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Bridges, A. V.	30,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Bridges, C. B.	20,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Bridges, H. C.	35,000	4.0	1.031	12.9
Brown, A.	41,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Brown, Leet	160,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Brown, Conley	50,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Brown, H.	112,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Brown, C. B.	37,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Crook, Troy	51,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Clark, H. W.	19,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Cole, D. F.	34,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Calloway, W. D.	9,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Cole, J. A.	80,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Cole, J. A.	28,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Cole, Frank	10,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Cook, J. H.	92,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Davis, W. M.	95,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Dotson, B.	8,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Dockery, J. E.	85,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Dalton, J. W.	55,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Ducket, R. A.	40,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Erwin, W. A.	152,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Fletcher Farm	59,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Freeman, R. W.	8,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Frisbee, W. F.	89,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Gryder, C. B.	35,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gill, W. K.	62,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Gillespie, W. K.	90,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Glance, J. M.	13,000	3.6	1.032	12.3
Gorman, M.	50,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Gorman, J.	125,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Hudgins, M. J.	150,000	3.5	1.030	11.8
Hampton, W. F.	24,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Hunsucker, G. L.	27,000	3.9	1.028	11.8
Higgins, L. M.	33,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Juno Dairy	40,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Lunsford	45,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Miller, R. M.	35,000	4.3	1.030	12.8

Moore, J. L.	25,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Meadows, J. A.	51,000	3.3	1.032	12.1
Mitchell, E. M.	53,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Nesbet, S. H.	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Plemons, H.	20,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Plemons, Mrs. L.	210,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Reeves, M. B.	13,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Rymer,	60,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Reeves, P. V.	105,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Ramsey, D. E.	3,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Ramsey, J. M.	17,000	4.2	1.031	12.8
Ray, Sam	40,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Reynolds, R. M.	106,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Rhodes, G. C.	70,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Roberts, M. E.	120,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Runyon, C. H.	125,000	3.9	1.028	11.8
Sluder, M. C.	20,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Stowe,	30,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Wishart	33,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Wagoner, T. W.	26,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wells, C. B.	26,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Wells, J. S.	85,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Wells, P. M.	145,000	3.4	1.030	11.8
Weaver, H. L.	11,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Wells, Ott	125,000	3.7	1.030	12.1

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per ununit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 42

July, 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER
Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor	Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;	
Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION White 28,000 **35,000**
 Colored 7,000

THE RELATION OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE HEALTH OFFICER

Probably no profession offers more or less than does the Medical Profession. To the aspiring man to whom work is a positive pleasure, and to whom the thought of doing good is an inspiration, no profession offers more.

No profession so completely absorbs one's time and energy as does that of medicine. It is a life of devotion, hard work and comparatively moderate compensation. It is a calling which gives employment to the utmost capabilities of human nature; all that is best in physical, intellectual, moral and social characteristics.

It exercises the highest power of sympathy, memory, observation, imagination, reflection and judgment. It differs from the commercial life in that one's every effort is toward the betterment of those with whom he

comes in contact. It also differs from the commercial life in that brains and a medical knowledge are the physician's capital.

Neither fire, floods nor tornadoes are to be feared, so long as he maintains his physical, moral and mental vigor, his stock is worth one hundred cents on the dollar and his resources are not diminished.

However, one who enters the medical profession for financial reasons is acting under a delusion. No conscientious physician can refuse medical aid to the suffering simply because they are poor. Neither can he fail to respond to a betterment of health conditions in his locality, rendering valuable service not only to the Health Officer, but protecting the health and lives of those who look to him for protection.

The public looks upon physicians as public characters; as men set apart for a lofty purpose. They are the custodians of the public health, preventing epidemics and the spread of contagious diseases. It is the physician to whom the sick entrust their lives, and what a responsibility is thereby thrust upon the man of medicine. I wonder if physicians fully realize just what this means.

To meet satisfactorily these emergencies, which arise so frequently, requires an individual who has not only a knowledge of the scientific phase of the conditions at hand, but who also has a good stock of that uncommon thing "common sense." The practitioner who lives and labors in the hamlet, small town or rural districts is the embodiment of many of the qualifications.

The medical profession, individually and collectively, has been preaching preventive medicine to the public generally for many years. They have appealed to State legislators for enactments that would provide for better living conditions, for public

sanitation and hygiene everywhere. Much has been accomplished along all lines, yet the physicians income has not been curtailed in the least.

"Put yourself in the Health Officer's place," would be a splendid motto for the physician to have ever before him when called upon to advise in cases where the public health is a question involved.

What is more awe inspiring than the hour when an epidemic is about to break forth, which, if not handled in a scientific manner by the physician in charge, will sweep the country like a forest fire. This is an hour of trial to the physician, and he, knowing the disaster which is likely to follow, takes into his confidence the Health Officer who helps shoulder the responsibility and they are able to avert an epidemic.

Until within the last 10 years, the average physician of almost any community in the United States felt that matters pertaining to the general public health were none of his business. He felt that the Health Officer was paid to look after all health matters arising in the community and while the physician did not hesitate to express his opinion as to how the Health Officer should attend to his business, it never occurred to him that he, the representative or custodian of the people, had any responsibility in the matter at all.

Within the last decade there has been a marked change in this respect. Throughout the entire country, there has been a great awakening and it is beginning to be realized that the health of a community is a matter in which every physician of that community has a deep personal interest and responsibility.

The causes that led to this change of attitude are most interesting. It may be that we of today are watching the birth of a new civilization,

whose basic principle is the conservation of the health of the individual. With all our shrewdness and carefulness in business matters that has made us the foremost commercial nation of the world, we have been wasteful of the most valuable asset we possess, namely, human life.

The health of a nation determines the part it plays in the world's history; marks the confines of its abilities and limits the fields of its activities.

The health of a community is the aggregate of the health of its citizens, therefore in the final analysis, it is the health of the individual which determines the place that a nation occupies among other nations of the world.

The physician can greatly aid the health officials and advance the cause of public health by seeing that an early diagnosis is made and by reporting his own infectious and contagious diseases, so that they can be properly quarantined, thereby preventing the spread of disease, and in many instances averting an epidemic.

Medicine, as a life work, rarely leads to fame or great glory outside of the medical profession, and while the Hall of Fame has been constructed, no physician, living or dead, has rendered suffering humanity sufficient service to have rendered him worthy of recognition among the public benefactors.

VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Sec. 377. Children, Teachers to be Vaccinated. All children, teachers, instructors, and all persons connected with any school in the City of Asheville, shall be vaccinated before entering or being permitted to enter any such building in which said school is conducted, and shall thereafter be successfully vaccinated as often as may be necessary in the dis-

cretion of the Health Officer to immunize such person from small pox.

Sec. 378. Certificate Required. All children, teachers, instructors and all persons connected with any school in the City of Asheville, shall present a certificate of immunity from small pox, either through recent vaccination or previous attack of the disease.

Sec. 379. Children Not Permitted to Enter School Unless Certificate Presented. It shall be the duty of every parent or guardian of any child attending school in the City of Asheville, also the principal or teacher to see that such child shall not be permitted to enter any school in which said principal or teacher has charge unless such child presents a certificate of immunity as provided in section 378.

Sec. 380. Records to Be Kept. It shall be the duty of the school board, principal or teacher of every school in the City of Asheville to see that proper records are kept of the certificates of immunity of each child, date of same, together with the physician's name.

Sec. 386. Penalty Clause. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of any section of this article shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of July, 1925.

MORBIDITY & MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Measles	4
Poliomyelitis, imported 4; local 1	5
Scarlet Fever	2
Smallpox	1
Typhoid, imported 1; local 1	2
Para typhoid, imported	2
Tuberculosis, imported	70
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Poliomyelitis, imported	2
Tuberculosis, imported 15; local 4	19
Total number deaths reported	81

Local	58
Imported	23
Male	34
Female	47
White	54
Colored	27
Total number of births reported	96
Male	59
Female	37
White	69
Colored	27
Total number of stillborn reported	2
Male	1
Female	1
White	0
Colored	2

Report of City Bacteriologist

Microscopic examinations:	
Diphtheria, negative	21
Tubercle Bacilli, negative	1
Gonococcus, negative	3
Widal, Typhoid, negative	5
Para A & B, negative	1
Para A & B, positive	1
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	18
D. F. S. P., positive	3
Total	62
Analysis of urine	29
Examination of water for pollution	13
Wasserman reaction, negative	45
positive	25
Bacterial counts of milk	490
Chemical analysis of milk	190

Report of Venereal Clinic.

New cases admitted:	
Male	63
Female	26
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	179
Female	69
Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	242
Female	95

VETERINARIAN

Dairy inspections	52
Cattle inspected	195
Retest of suspects	3
Suspects quarantined	2
Permits issued	20
New dairies established	5
Dairies discontinued for violation of code	1

DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Dairy inspections	106
Wagon inspections	70
Creamery inspections	13
Bacterial counts of milk	390
Chemical analysis	131
Permits issued	11
Milk condemned, gallons	10

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS

Animals inspections	2252
Meat condemned, pounds	530
Fish condemned	300

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	715
Toilet inspections	356
Stable inspections	320
Special inspections	223
Nuisances abated	277

WATER DEPARTMENT

Water connections	48
Sewer connections	30

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1276
Animals removed	567
Streets cleaned, miles	1084
Closets cleaned, cans	210

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1383
Animals burned	567
Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows	1274

Total cases discharged:

Male	48
Female	24

Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male	194
Female	61

Number of visits to clinic:

Male	289
Female	100

Total number of treatments:

Male	276
Female	90

Number of doses of arsphenamine 144

Number of Wasserman tests 73

Analysis of Water

Date collected 7-23-25

Date received 7-24-25

Date reported 7-28-25

Sediment Very Slight

Color Very Slight

Turbidity 0

Odor, cold 0

Alkalinity 3.7

pH 7.4

B. coli in 1 c.c. 0

B. coli in 10 c.c. 0

Total bacterial count per c.c. at

38° C. 300

Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c. 0

Acid-producing bacteria per c.c. 0

State Laboratory of Hygiene,

C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director.

M. L. S., Analyst.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined 23

Rooms fumigated 123

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1925.

Patients	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from June	24	4	13	8	49	
New Patients	24	209	32	50	315	
Total Patients	48	213	45	58	364	
Visits						
Nursing visits Pre natal	21	7	3	8	39	
Nursing visits Post natal	18	1	0	8	27	
Nursing visits Tubercular	15	2	6	8	31	
Nursing visits Miscellaneous	149	195	208	151	703	
Nursing visits General Welfare	298	78	100	159	635	
Total Visits	501	283	317	334	1435	
Patients referred to Baby Clinic	11	8	18	12	49	
Patients referred to Pre Natal Clinic	1	4	2	11	18	
Patients referred to T & A Clinic	8	2	2	3	15	
Patients referred to Hospital	10	1	2	3	16	
Patients referred to Dentist	26	88	0	125	239	
Patients referred to Physician	27	7	6	24	64	
Follow Up Visits	32	90	22	132	276	
Telephone Calls	87	85	94	66	332	

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1925

Cafe Inspections	156
Weiner Stand Inspections	138
Drug Store Inspections	46
Bakery Inspections	32
Candy Kitchen Inspections	10
Market Inspections	56
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	10
Grocery Store Inspections	18
Comfort Station Inspections	16

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1925

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	1,000	4.8	1.034	13.2
Biltmore (Certified)	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Biltmore (Special)	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	5,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Special)	6,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Senyah Farms	6,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Mountain San. Dairy	7,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Nettlewood	8,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Rhodes Dairy	8,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Violet Dairy	9,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Suncrest Dairy	10,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wilson Farm Dairy	11,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Sevier Bros. Dairy	12,000	4.4	1.033	13.7

Maple Leaf Dairy	14,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Lake View Dairy	15,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Sunset Dairy	18,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Candler Dairy	20,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Blue Ridge Dairy	20,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Middlebrook Dairy	21,000	3.8	1.032	12.7

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Austin, L. G.	12,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Allen, W. E.	55,000	3.7	1.034	13.1
Baldwin, O. P.	7,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Baldwin, J. A.	19,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Baird, W. L.	51,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.	112,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Ball, P. B.	100,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Ballard, T. C.	30,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Ballard, L. G.	85,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Bird, W. T.	45,000	4.0	1.020	12.4
Bishop, C. A.	200,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bird, T. W.	6,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Buckner, C. H.	82,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Carter, E. C.	140,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Crowell, Roy	11,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Corpening, E. O.	11,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Cochran, P. G.	26,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, J. T.	13,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Ceder Cliff	26,000	3.9	1.034	13.3
Case, W. P.	18,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Conner, E. E.	42,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Cook, D.	80,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Cunningham, B. L.	34,000	3.6	1.035	13.2
Cushing, C. D.	87,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Carter, R. L.	250,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Carter, S. H.	207,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Carter Bros.	40,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Carter, Elmer	59,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Cole, Frank	80,000	3.4	1.034	12.7
Crowell, R. C.	102,000	3.6	1.030	12.0
Deer Park	8,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	35,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Dillingham, M.	262,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
French Broad	6,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Fullum, G.	57,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Fletcher, R. W.	11,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Glenn, Geo.	15,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Grover, William	6,000	3.3	1.035	12.9
Gorman, C. W.	35,000	4.2	1.035	13.9
Gaston, T. P.	52,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

Hensley, C. L.	9,000	3.9	1.034	13.3
Hayes, W. F.	17,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Hampton, W. F.	30,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Hayes Bros.	10,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Inanda Dairy	4,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Johnson Farm	35,000	4.7	1.029	13.1
Johnson, C. W.	15,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Johnson, S. E.	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Jones, L.	101,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Jones, Harry	137,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Jersey Farm	24,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Lance, H. D.	13,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Lipe, Thos. L.	22,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Lunsford, H. M.	30,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Long Valley	17,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Lanning, J. A.	52,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Lance, H. E.	33,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Ledbetter, R. J.	60,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Ledbetter, C. W.	39,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lance, M.	122,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Lance, W. H.	34,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Lewis, C. B.	26,000	4.5	1.034	14.1
Mallory, J. S.	14,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Morgan, S. L.	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Morgan, C.	22,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Morris, C.	6,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Morgan, J. B.	162	3.7	1.030	12.1
Meadows, J. A.	125,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
McCain, T. C.	60,000	4.4	1.034	14.0
Owenby, E. J.	37,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Osburn, F. E.	6,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Owenby, R.	62,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Pressley, W. R.	7,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Pine Top	18,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Plateau	10,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Riddle, Tom	18,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Roberts, H. M.	125,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Reeves, M. B.	22,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Reeves, L. M.	60,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Smith, E. E.	90,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Spring Dairy No. 1	5,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Sluder, L. L.	4,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Shryer, Roy	23,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Smith, R. E.	162,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sluder, T. J.	27,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sparrow, J. D.	162,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Shepherd, C. W.	112,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Scarborough, W. V.	27,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Stradley, J. R.	14,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Tilson, O. H.	10,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Walker, W. A.	17,000	4.4	1.032	13.4

Wilkerson, F. A.	47,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Wallis, Geo.	9,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Watkins, L. A.	60,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Wilson, G. G.	47,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Wright, Jim	83,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Westerley, Dairy	19,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Young, Mrs.	14,000	4.3	1.032	13.2

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Anders, J. E.	37,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Allen, J. A.	40,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Aiken, F. M.	80,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Aiken, J. P.	55,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ashworth Farm	17,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ashworth, W. C.	40,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Briggs, J. A.	90,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Baird, J. O.	90,000	3.5	1.028	11.4
Baird, T. V.	70,000	3.4	1.028	11.2
Brank, W. L.	14,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Bridges, A. V.	88,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bridges, C. B.	85,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Bridges, H. C.	90,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Brown, A.	62,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Brown, Leet	45,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Brown, Conley	105,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Brown, H.	200,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Brown, C. B.	70,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Crook, Troy	92,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Clark, H. W.	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Cole, D. F.	29,000	3.5	1.026	10.8
Calloway, W. D.	40,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Cole, J. A.	30,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cole, J. A.	32,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Davis, W. M.	80,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Dotson, B.	25,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Dockery, J. E.	105,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Dalton, J. W.	100,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Duckett, R. A.	42,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Erwin, W. A.	137,000	4.1	1.030	12.8
Fletcher Farm	112,000	3.6	1.030	11.9
Freeman, R. W.	11,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Frisbee, W. F.	92,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Gryder, C. B.	36,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Gill, W. K.	200,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Gillespie, W. K.	80,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Glance, J. M.	8,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gorman, M.	45,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Gorman, J.	65,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Hudgins, M. J.	104,000	3.9	1.030	12.4
Hunsucker, G. L.	105,000	3.7	1.028	11.6

Higgins, L. M.	21,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Juno Dairy	137,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Lunsford	19,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Miller, R. M.	80,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Moore, J. L.	30,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Miller, H. G.	74,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Mitchell, E. M.	45,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Nesbet, S. H.	105,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Plemonns, H.	40,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	150,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Rymer	250,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Reeves, P. V.	27,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Ramsey, D. E.	57,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Ramsey, J. M.	130,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ray, Sam	130,000	5.2	1.030	13.9
Reynolds, R. M.	37,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Rhodes, G. C.	58,000	3.8	1.030	12.3
Roberts, M. E.	100,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Runyon, C. H.	175,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Stowe,	24,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Sluder, M. C.	115,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wishart	47,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Wagoner, T. W.	75,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wells, C. B.	40,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Wells, J. S.	12,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Wells, P. M.	100,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Weaver, H. L.	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Wells, Ott.	55,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per ununit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

**GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE
SMALLPOX LIMITED**

BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 43

August, 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY	C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER	
Health Officer	
D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1494
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Milk Inspector	
V. L. Ashworth	Phone 152
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor; Phone 152	
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Clara Wenke, R. N.; Mary McKoin, R. N.;	
Maggie McAdams (col.), R. N.;	
Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION

White	28,000	35,000
Colored	7,000	

A DAY IN DAME NATURE'S COURT WITH THE OLD GIRL HERSELF ON THE BENCH

(Thurman B. Rice, M. D.)

(Monthly Bulletin—Indiana Board of Health.)

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! Dame Nature holds court today and every day. Silence in the court. Silence!"

"Bailiff, bring on the culprits who are charged with violating my laws. We will show them that in my court there is no mercy, no change of venue, no corruption. Bring 'em in."

"Your Honor, we have here one Hank Smith. He used a bunion pad as a shield for a vaccination wound. He is otherwise an intelligent man. What shall we do with him?"

"Was the pad contaminated with

the germ of tetanus, Prosecutor?"

"It was, your Honor."

"Then he is condemned to die by convulsions. Next case."

"Your Honor, we have here one Silas Jones. He is charged with having worked night and day, without rest or recreation, in the effort to build up an immense pile of those funny round things that these human beings sell their body and souls for. It is said that he has violated all of your laws of health and hygiene, and that at one time he made the remark that he was not in business for his health."

"Ahem! This is a serious charge. It is evidently true as I may judge from the worn appearance of the defendant. I order that the best fifteen years of his life, and the enjoyment of his wealth be taken from him. He shall spend his money for hospital bills, and shall subsist on bread and milk. He has lived fast, he shall now live slowy, arm chair style, and with a sword of Damocles above his head threatening death by apoplexy at any moment. Next."

"Your Honor, now comes Miranda Jenkins. She drank milk which contained the germs of typhoid fever."

"But, your Honor, I did not know that there were germs in the milk," says Miranda.

"What has that to do with it? The man who kills his friends with supposedly empty guns doesn't know that these guns are loaded either, but they kill just the same. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Was this milk that you drank clean milk? Was it pasteurized?"

"I didn't try to find out whether it was clean or not, and our town council does not require the milk to be pasteurized."

"Well, it doesn't matter now anyway. You are condemned to six weeks of severe discomfort and pain. You are fined two hundred dollars,

which fine you may pay to Drs. Killem and Curem. Your health may be permanently injured, and indeed you may die. Next."

"Your Honor, we have here Si Wilkins. It has been found that he has been harboring a pair of diseased tonsils for years."

"Your Honor, I am willing to have the tonsils out now if you will only not punish me."

"Of course, of course, you are willing now. Every criminal is ready to reform when he gets caught. You remind me of the ancient wheeze! When the Devil is sick, the Devil a monk would be:

When the Devil is well, a Devil of a monk is he.

"But you can't get away with such behavior so easily. I command that a couple of notches be taken out of your heart valves, your arteries are to be hardened, your joints are to be badly afflicted with rheumatism and your general health impaired seriously. I would suggest that when you have your tonsils out you should have those old teeth examinel, and if they are bad don't let me catch you protecting them. Next!"

"Your Honor, I have here two men, Jesse Sims and Sam Hicks. They have no regard for your laws whatsoever. Indeed they have scoffed at all of them. What shall be done with them?"

"Well, Sims must suffer. His health is to be broken and I shall condemn him to death within five years. He had a weak constitution to begin with. Hicks is not to be punished now. He has inherited a strong constitution and if he takes care of himself from now on may live in comfort. But he will probably not heed this warning and we will see him later. He is out on good behavior. You see there are some who can get by for a time, but it's better not to try it. Next."

"Your Honor, this woman, Mary Lewis, by name, has a baby which she seriously abuses, largely, I think because she does not know how to care for it."

"Very well, take it away from her. It shall die. Next."

"This woman, Jennie Perkins, had a little growth on her breast. She wouldn't go to the doctor because it didn't hurt, and she was afraid of an operation. Now it turns out to be a cancer, your Honor."

"She is condemned to an operation far worse than it would have been if taken early. After the operation she shall be allowed to live in constant fear, pain and apprehension for twelve months and shall then die by torture. I have no patience with such ignorance and sloth.

"Bailiff, dismiss the court. This is enough here for today. We now move to the next town to mete out punishment for those who transgress my laws. Oh! I am weary. Will these fool mortals never learn?"

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of August, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Measles	2
Poliomyelitis, imported, 3; local, 1	4
Typhoid, imported	3
Tuberculosis, imported	27
Whooping cough	17
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Typhoid fever, imported	1
Tuberculosis, imported, 12; local, 3	15
Total number deaths reported	60
Local	35
Imported	25
Male	31
Female	29
White	40
Colored	20

Total number of births reported	58	Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:
Male	33	Male
Female	25	Female
White	35	Number of visits to clinic:
Colored	23	Male
Total number of stillbirths reported	13	Female
Male	6	Total number of treatments:
Female	7	Male
White	10	Female
Colored	3	Number of doses of arephenamine
		195
		Number of Wasserman tests 67

Report of City Bacteriologist

Microscopic examinations:

Diphtheria, negative	36
Tubercle bacilli, negative	1
Gonococcus, negative	3
Widal, typhoid, negative	13
positive	
Para A & B, negative	3
Para A & B, positive	3
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	2
Malaria, negative	1
Total	53
Analysis of urine	12
Examinations of water for pollution	43
Wasserman, reaction, negative	35
positive	22
Bacterial counts of milk	225
Chemical analysis of milk	165

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male	50
Female	26
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	194
Female	61
Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	244
Female	87
Total cases discharged:	
Male	55
Female	30

Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	
Male	189
Female	57
Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	274
Female	78
Total number of treatments:	
Male	261
Female	108
Number of doses of arephenamine	
195	
Number of Wasserman tests	67

Communicable Diseases

Diseases quarantined	37
Rooms fumigated	83

Veterinarian

Dairy inspections	92
Cattle inspected	418
Reactors found	3
Suspects found	3
Permits issued	26
New dairies established	8

Dairy Inspections

Dairy inspections	74
Wagon inspections	48
Creamery inspections	13
Bacterial counts of milk	135
Chemical analysis	122
Permits issued	8
Milk condemned, gallons	30

Market House Inspections

Animals inspected	1314
Meat condemned, pounds	250
Fish condemned, pounds	400

General Inspections

Premises inspections	892
Toilet inspections	448
Stable inspections	373
Special inspections	243
Nuisances abated	279

Plumbing Inspections

Permits issued	87
Inspections	119
Nuisances abated	19

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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Water Department		Streets swept, miles	862
Water connections	45	Closets cleaned, cans	403
Sewer connections	32		
Incinerator			
Trash removed, loads	1638	Trash burned, loads	1760
Animals removed	804	Animals burned	774
Streets flushed, miles	3018	Cinders removed from Incinera- tor, wheelbarrows	1643

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST, 1925

Patients	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from July		23	9	4	11	47
New Patients		32	63	33	28	156
 Total Patients		55	72	37	39	203
Visits						
Nursing visits Pre natal		15	4	3	12	34
Nursing visits Post natal		32	7	9	18	66
Nursing visits Tubercular		11	2	4	6	23
Nursing visits Miscellaneous		160	148	166	126	600
Nursing visits General Welfare		75	217	56	125	473
 Total Visits		293	378	238	287	1196
Patients referred to Baby Clinic		11	4	24	2	41
Patients referred to Pre Natal Clinic		1	1	3	0	5
Patients referred to Hospital		3	4	3	3	13
Patients referred to Dentist		6	10	6	0	22
Patients referred to Physician		21	18	18	10	67
Follow Up Visits		22	217	16	15	270
Telephone Calls		72	59	72	112	315

REPORT OF NURSE INSPECTOR FOR MONTH OF AUGUST, 1925

Cafe Inspections		140
Weiner Stand Inspections		138
Drug Store Inspections		72
Bakery Inspections		40
Market Inspections		66
Candy Kitchen Inspections		26
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections		14
Grocery Store Inspections		18
Comfort Station Inspections		7

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1925

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Carolina Creamery (Certified)	1,000	4.8	1.034	13.2
Biltmore (Certified)	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Carolina Creamery (Pasteurized)	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3

Biltmore (Special) -----	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Biltmore (Pasteurized) -----	5,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Carolina Creamery (Special) -----	6,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Senyah Farms -----	6,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Mountain San. Dairy -----	7,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Nettlewood -----	8,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Rhodes Dairy -----	8,000	3.8	1.033	13.0
Violet Dairy -----	9,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
Suncrest Dairy -----	10,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Wilson Farm Dairy -----	11,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Sevier Bros. Dairy -----	12,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Maple Leaf Dairy -----	14,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Lake View Dairy -----	15,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Sunset Dairy -----	18,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Candler Dairy -----	20,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Blue Ridge Dairy -----	20,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Middlebrook Dairy -----	21,000	3.8	1.032	12.7

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Austin, L. G.-----	12,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Allen, W. E.-----	55,000	3.7	1.034	13.1
Baldwin, O. P.-----	7,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Baldwin, J. A.-----	19,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Baird, W. L.-----	51,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.-----	112,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Ball, P. B.-----	100,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Ballard, T. C.-----	30,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Ballard, L. G.-----	85,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Bird, W. T.-----	45,000	4.0	1.020	12.4
Bishop, C. A.-----	200,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bird, T. W.-----	6,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Buckner, C. H.-----	82,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Carter, E. C.-----	140,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Crowell, Roy-----	11,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Corpening, E. O.-----	11,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Cochran, P. G.-----	26,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, J. T.-----	13,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Cedar Cliff -----	26,000	3.9	1.034	13.3
Case, W. P.-----	18,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Conner, E. E.-----	42,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Cook, D.-----	80,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Cunningham, B. L.-----	34,000	3.6	1.035	13.2
Cushing, C. D.-----	87,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Carter, R. L.-----	250,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Carter, S. H.-----	207,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Carter Bros.-----	40,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Carter, Elmer -----	59,000	3.6	1.032	12.5

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Cole, Frank	80,000	3.4	1.034	12.7
Crowell, R. C.	102,000	3.5	1.030	12.0
Deer Park	8,000	4.0	1.033	13.2
Dillingham, J. P.	35,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Dillingham, M.	262,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
French Broad	6,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Fullum, G.	57,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Fletcher, R. W.	11,000	3.9	1.033	13.1
Glenn, Geo.	15,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Grover, William	6,000	3.3	1.035	12.9
Gorman, C. W.	35,000	4.2	1.035	13.9
Gaston, T. P.	52,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Hensley, C. L.	9,000	3.9	1.034	13.3
Hayes, W. F.	17,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Hampton, W. F.	30,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Hayes Bros.	10,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Inanda Dairy	4,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Johnson Farm	35,000	4.7	1.029	13.1
Johnson, C. W.	15,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Johnson, S. E.	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Jones, L.	101,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Jones, Harry	137,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Jersey Farm	24,000	4.7	1.034	14.3
Lance, H. D.	13,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Lipe, Thos. L.	22,000	4.2	1.033	13.4
Lunsford, H. M.	30,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Long Valley	17,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Lanning, J. A.	52,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Lance, H. E.	33,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Ledbetter, R. J.	60,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Ledbetter, C. W.	39,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Lance, M.	122,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Lance, W. H.	34,000	4.5	1.032	13.8
Lewis, C. B.	26,000	4.5	1.034	14.1
Mallory, J. S.	14,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Morgan, S. L.	4,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Morgan, C.	22,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Morgan, J. B.	162	3.7	1.030	12.1
Meadows, J. A.	125,000	4.3	1.033	13.6
McCain, T. C.	60,000	4.4	1.034	14.0
Owenby, E. J.	37,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Osburn, F. E.	6,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Owenby, R.	62,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Pressley, W. R.	7,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Pine Top	18,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Plateau	10,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Riddle, Tom	18,000	4.2	1.033	13.5
Roberts, H. M.	125,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Reeves, M. B.	22,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Reeves, L. M.	60,000	4.0	1.032	13.0

Smith, E. E.	90,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Spring Dairy No. 1	5,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Sluder, L. L.	4,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Shryer, Roy	23,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Smith, R. E.	162,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Sluder, T. J.	27,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Sparrow, J. D.	162,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Shepherd, C. W.	112,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Scarborough, W. V.	27,000	4.5	1.034	14.0
Stradley, J. R.	14,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Tilson, O. H.	10,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Walker, W. A.	17,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Wilkerson, F. A.	47,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Wallis, Geo.	9,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Watkins, L. A.	60,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Wilson, G. G.	47,000	4.1	1.034	13.6
Wright, Jim	83,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Westerley Dairy	19,000	4.3	1.034	13.8
Young, Mrs.	14,000	4.3	1.032	13.2

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Anders, J. E.	37,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Allen, J. A.	40,000	4.9	1.030	13.3
Aiken, F. M.	80,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Aiken, J. P.	55,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ashworth Farm	17,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ashworth, W. C.	40,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Briggs, J. A.	90,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Baird, J. O.	90,000	3.5	1.028	11.4
Baird, T. V.	70,000	3.4	1.028	11.2
Brank, W. L.	14,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Bridges, A. V.	88,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Bridges, C. B.	85,000	4.5	1.030	12.5
Bridges, H. C.	90,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Brown, A.	62,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Brown, Leet	45,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Brown, Conley	105,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Brown, H.	200,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Brown, C. B.	70,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Crook, Troy	92,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Clark, H. W.	10,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Cole, D. F.	29,000	3.5	1.026	10.8
Calloway, W. D.	40,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Cole, J. A.	30,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cole, J. A.	32,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Davis, W. M.	80,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Dotson, B.	25,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Dockery, J. E.	105,000	4.1	1.031	12.8

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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Dalton, J. W.	100,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Duckett, R. A.	42,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Erwin, W. A.	137,000	4.1	1.030	12.8
Fletcher Farm	112,000	3.6	1.030	11.9
Freeman, R. W.	11,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Frisbee, W. F.	92,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Gryder, C. B.	36,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Gill, W. K.	200,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Gillespie, W. K.	80,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Glance, J. M.	8,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Gorman, M.	45,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Gorman, J.	65,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Hudgins, M. J.	104,000	3.9	1.030	12.4
Hunsucker, G. L.	105,000	3.7	1.028	11.6
Higgins, L. M.	21,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Juno Dairy	137,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Lunsford	19,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Miller, R. M.	80,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Moore, J. L.	30,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Miller, H. G.	74,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Mitchell, E. M.	45,000	3.6	1.033	12.7
Nesbet, S. H.	105,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Plemonns, H.	40,000	3.4	1.030	11.7
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	150,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Rymer	250,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Reeves, P. V.	27,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Ramsey, D. E.	57,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Ramsey, J. M.	130,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ray, Sam	130,000	5.2	1.030	13.9
Reynolds, R. M.	37,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Rhodes, G. C.	58,000	3.8	1.030	12.3
Roberts, M. E.	100,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Runyon, C. H.	175,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Stowe	24,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Sluder, M. C.	115,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Wishart	47,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Wagoner, T. W.	75,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Wells, C. B.	40,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Wells, J. S.	12,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Wells, P. M.	100,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Weaver, H. L.	15,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Wells, Ott.	55,000	4.0	1.030	12.5

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

The Health Department takes this means of notifying the public, as well as the dairyman, who are under their supervision, that the laboratory is now equipped with the latest and most modern appliances for the accurate testing of milk and milk products, that can be purchased.

All reports given out by the Health Department in the future may be taken as a standard of accuracy.

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unuit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE
SMALLPOX LIMITED

BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 44

Sept., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHHEY	C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER	
Health Officer	
D. E. Sevier, M. D.	Phone, Office, 152
School Physician	
E. R. Cocke, M. D.	Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic	
A. F. Toole, M. D.	Phone 1404
City Bacteriologist	
C. C. Demaree	Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian	
J. G. Sallade, V. S.	Phone 152
Meat and Milk Inspector	
S. B. Till, V. S.	Phone 152
Food Inspector	
C. L. Boyte	
Purchasing Agent	
R. S. Hollingsworth	Phone 2215
City Plumber	
Ernest Israel	Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector	
D. W. Harris	Phone 676
Water Superintendent	
J. R. Quinton	Phone 44
Health Department	
Miss Mae McFee, Secretary	Phone 152
Nursing Staff	
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor; Phone 152	
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;	
Ruby L. Reister, R. N.; Magvie McAdams	
(col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.	

POPULATION **White 28,000** **35,000**
 Colored 7,000

THE USE OF CHLORINATED LIME AND CHLORINE FOR THE DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

Chloride of lime, as it appears upon the commercial market, contains, in addition, varying quantities of calcium hydrate, carbonate and sulphate, and may contain traces of other impurities.

When decomposed under proper conditions, it is required to liberate not less than 30 per cent of free chlorine, and when a container is in good condition, it is capable of liberating as high as 35 per cent of chlorine. But on exposure to the atmosphere, it deteriorates rapidly because of the absorption of moisture and carbonic acid.

Its use for deodorizing purposes

was advocated long before the knowledge of bacteria was established. Chlorinated lime was first employed for the purpose of disinfecting a water supply on a large scale in Maidstone, England, when it was used to clean the water mains, following a typhoid fever epidemic.

It was G. A. Johnson, of New York City, who first installed a hypochlorite plant with mechanical filters in connection with the Chicago Union Stock yards for the purpose of disinfection and to purify the highly contaminated water of Bubbly Creek, so it would be fit for the cattle to drink. Following the most excellent results obtained at the Chicago Union Stock yards, the process was adopted at Boonton, New Jersey. The Jersey city authorities appear to have been the first to make continuous use of chlorinated lime for the disinfection of a public water supply.

It is evident that the knowledge gained by our most noted engineers, chemists and bacteriologists originated from the above mentioned experiment.

Bacteriologically, we obtain the general germicidal effect of chlorine which appears to be liberated by the action of carbonic acid contained in the water upon the calcium hyperchlorite. The quantity varies greatly under different circumstances.

Chlorine is a powerful oxidizing agent and by reacting with oxidizable material present in the water, is converted into an innocent chloride, having no germicidal effect.

The kind and quantity of organic matter present in the water appears to be an important factor, and turbidity, especially if organic, is of greatest importance, owing to the fact that bacteria enveloped in such organic matter, are, in a measure, protected and cannot be killed without overdosing the water.

It is certain that a water high in

organic matter will require more chlorine for proper disinfection than a water that is low in organic matter, and it is probable that the readiness with which such organic matter is oxidized, is the important factor.

We have found that one part of available chlorine per million is quite sufficient to disinfect water from our natural supply, while it takes from four to six parts per million of available chlorine to disinfect the emergency supplies.

Organic contamination of vegetable origin appears to require less chlorine proportionately for disinfection than does organic contamination of animal origin.

The exact quantity of available chlorine required for any given water supply may vary from one-half to one or more parts per million and should be experimentally determined for each individual source of supply to which the method is to be applied.

Different types of bacteria respond differently to the action of chlorine. It is claimed that chlorine acts more readily upon bacteria of the colon and typhoid groups, and we know from experiments that chlorine does readily destroy most vegetative forms of bacteria, including *B. coli* and *B. Typhosus*, while it is not possible to destroy all spore forming bacteria, therefore, filtration is the only effective measure against spore formers.

The difference between the amount of chlorine required to properly disinfect a given water and the amount that will leave perceptible odor and taste is not very great but the amount that may be added to different waters before odor and taste become perceptible varies greatly owing to the variation in different waters of the amount of oxidizable substances capable of converting chlorine into chlorides.

Successful results with chlorine treatments may be obtained only

when the water is not too highly contaminated, clear and free of organic matter.

Turbid waters must be filtered in order to be successfully treated.

Where water supplies are subject to intermittent increase in the amount of contamination, chlorination is generally a failure, because the amount of chlorine necessary for efficient disinfection during high contamination will be objectionable to the consumers during periods when contamination is low or absent. On numerous occasions it has been found practically impossible to obtain sufficient bacterial destruction without adding so large a quantity of chlorine that the water becomes unfit for drinking purposes.

Where such quantities are required it is possible to introduce further treatment that will remove the excess of chlorine and eliminate the objectionable odor and taste.

The methods that have been advocated for the removal of excess of chlorine are storage, aeration and the addition of non-toxic chemical reducing agents.

Under ordinary conditions the action of chlorine upon bacteria takes place very rapidly and the maximum bacterial destruction will generally be reached within five minutes. Where neutralizing chemicals are employed, however, it is advisable to allow longer exposure in order to be assured that the chlorine has been thoroughly distributed and that the action is complete. It is well to remember, as has been stated before, that chlorine acts rapidly upon most vegetative forms of bacteria, but is selective in action and does not destroy bacteria of the tubercle or spore forms.

The use of chlorine cannot be considered absolutely safe without proper filtration. Where water is low in organic matter, clear and only slightly

polluted, the use of the chlorine or hypochlorite treatment alone may be sufficient.

In combination with filtration, however, chlorine should give excellent results.

Filtration alone gives at best only a fractional purification and unlike the chlorine treatment the bacterial efficiency is in no way selective. By combining the use of chlorine and proper filtration, with the required settling and coagulation basins without any intermission of the chlorination, it goes without saying we will have a water that is safe.

WATER

G. M. Cooper, M. D., Health Bulletin, North Carolina State Board of Health.

Water, the fluid which forms the oceans, lakes and rivers composing three-fourths of the earth's surface, and that is as essential to life on this earth as the air itself, is a therapeutic agent older than thought or reason. In chemistry, water is known as hydrogen monoxide, that is, it is a compound substance, consisting of two volumes of hydrogen, a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, in combination with one volume of oxygen, another colorless, odorless, tasteless gas. In the realm of religious affairs the "liberalists" poke fun at the "fundamentalists" for their faith in the Biblical miracles. And yet here, of necessity used every moment by all plant and animal life, indeed a substance constituting the major portion of the inorganic composition of both plant and animal matter, is a miracle of Nature capable of exciting open-eyed wonder. Hydrogen, the lightest known substance in the world, being a gas more than 14 times as light as air, in combination with another gas, forms water, a substance that is

almost non-compressible. Until the latter part of the 18th century, water was classified by the chemists as one of the elements, like silicon or sulphur. A combination of two volumes of hydrogen with one of oxygen forms water. A combination of about four volumes of nitrogen with about one volume of oxygen forms the principal constituents of atmospheric air; but distilled water is about 815 times heavier than atmospheric air.

Water is a universal solvent, and on account of this power it is never found chemically pure in nature. Even in rain water, which is the purest obtainable in nature, there are always traces of such substances as ammonia. Water takes a solid form, that of ice or snow at or below 32 degrees F. It goes off into the air as vapor when heated sufficiently hot. If water be cooled between 40 degrees F. and 32 degrees F. when it becomes a solid it expands, and if confined it expands with terrific force. On the other hand, if water be heated to the boiling point it expands, and if confined, expands with even greater force.

More fool advice on the use of water, "internally, externally and eternally," has been handed out to a gullible public than on any other known subject. It is one of the numerous subjects on which opinion, and especially group opinion, seldom ever agrees. Of course the Baptists recommend its use externally all over at least once, but they are by no means a unit on agreeing that it should constitute the sole beverage for internal use. The Methodists in these parts allow that a very little externally should suffice, but it should be liberally used internally.

One physician will advise a patient to drink six glasses of hot water every morning before breakfast, and his fellow practitioner across the

street will tell the same patient that four glasses daily are sufficient, and it should not be so hot, and what is more important, it should be taken at bed time instead of before breakfast. At present there are about forty "physical culture" journals decorating the news-stands each month at about 25 cents per decorate, illustrating the external use of water as exemplified by the "bathing beauties" of Atlantic City or Timbuctoo. This literature is certainly a mighty advance over the set of resolutions solemnly passed by the medical society of Cincinnati only a few decades ago expressing its opposition to the institution of bath tubs because in the opinion of that learned body of medical men such things were a "detriment to the health." The politicians over in Virginia went the Cincinnati doctors one better by popping a tax of \$30 on every man who dared to install one of the pesky things, on the ground that to take a bath in a bath tub, presumably using water, was undemocratic.

Twenty years ago some of the professors in many of the medical colleges were conducting experimental classes in order to establish the best method of drinking water with reference to time, place and quantity. The plan which seemed most popular was for some professor to select a dozen students and stay with them somewhat after the manner of a court officer with a "hung" jury, for a period of thirty days. The bunch ate what they pleased but took a specified quantity of water with their meals only. Another bunch under the care of another professor drank a specified quantity of water only between meals. Still another squad imbibed theirs only at bedtime, while yet another one took their water before breakfast. Finally a control group not only ate what they pleased but drank their water when, where and in

such quantities as they liked. All were weighed "before and after," and a pleasant time was had by all, especially the press agents of the colleges. Naturally when the evidence was all in and it was found that the group who drank their water as they pleased had done as well or a little better than any of the others, most of the colleges decided to leave the question alone for a while. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, or until the chiropracs came along and located the seat of all diseased conditions, from ingrowing to nail to itch, in a tiny area of the spinal column, the hydropaths were eloquently proclaiming that lack of water treatment was the cause of all troubles.

In the meantime water remains the chief stock in trade (except the newspapers) of the great half billion dollar American "patent" medicine enterprise. After all, if the public did not spend this huge amount for water in the form of "patent" medicine for internal use there might be so much left in the creeks and rivers and lakes that the normal humidity of the atmosphere might be upset and the crops and animals suffer along with the "vested interests."

The one object the editor has in writing this article is to drive home the fact that water being a necessary substance for the maintenance of human life, therefore one of the first laws of sanitation requires that drinking water for every community should be free from contamination all the time.

It matters little how much water or how little a person drinks, or how often one drinks it, so the natural thirst is satisfied and no more; but it does matter essentially that what is consumed be unpolluted. It is a mistaken idea that most people have that somehow water acts in the human alimentary canal as it does in a sewer pipe. So, the more water im-

bibed the "cleaner" the "system." Water being essential to life, the human body must have plenty for its needs, but an excess beyond the wise limitations of natural instinct is harmful. The horse who is taken to the trough but refuses to drink, probably has more sense than the biped who insists on trying to force him to drink when he does not want it.

This is not the place to go into a history of water-borne diseases, but suffice it to say that drinking water free from pollution is one of the greatest boons to mankind.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of September.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Diphtheria	1
Typhoid fever, local	8
Whooping cough	3
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Tuberculosis, imported	8
Total number of deaths reported	56
Local	41
Imported	15
White	34
Colored	22
Male	31
Female	25
Total number of births reported	80
White	62
Colored	18
Male	35
Female	45
Total number of stillbirths reported	5
White	1
Colored	4
Male	3
Female	2

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	34
positive	1
Tubercle bacilli, negative	1

Widal Typhoid, negative	12
positive	5
Para A & B, negative	10
Malaria, negative	1
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	8
Total	72
Analysis of urine	14
Examinations of water for pollution	516
Wasserman reaction, negative	28
positive	12

Report of Venereal Clinic.

New cases admitted:

Male	42
Female	17
Total cases continuing from last month:	

Male	189
Female	57

Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	231
Female	74

Total cases discharged:	
Male	50
Female	20

Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	
Male	181
Female	54

Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	307
Female	68

Total number of treatments:	
Male	300
Female	78

(Including Lindley Home)

Number of doses of arsphenamine	
Number of Wasserman tests	30

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined	17
Rooms fumigated	102

VETERINARIAN

Dairy inspections	116
Cattle inspected	195
Reactors found	1

Suspects found ----- 2
 Permits issued ----- 34
 New dairies established ----- 3
 Hogs vaccinated ----- 12

MARKET HOUSE INSPECTIONS
 Animals inspected ----- 1597
 Meat condemned, pounds ----- 605
 Fish condemned, pounds ----- 100

GENERAL INSPECTIONS
 Premises inspections ----- 818
 Toilet inspections ----- 408
 Stable inspections ----- 415
 Special inspections ----- 221
 Nuisances abated ----- 269

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS
 Permits issued ----- 61
 Inspections ----- 74
 Nuisances abated ----- 11

WATER DEPARTMENT
 Water connections ----- 99
 Sewer connections ----- 51

STREET CLEANING
 Trash removed, loads ----- 1705
 Animals removed ----- 722
 Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows ----- 1619

STREET CLEANING
 Trash removed, loads ----- 1705
 Animals removed ----- 722
 Streets flushed, miles ----- 2940
 Streets swept, miles ----- 188
 Closets cleaned, cans ----- 519

INCINERATOR
 Trash burned, loads ----- 1687
 Animals burned ----- 722
 Cinders removed from Incinerator, wheelbarrows ----- 1619

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

Patients	District	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from August	23	7	6	15	51	
New Patients	27	46	41	32	146	
 Total Patients	50	53	47	47	197	
 Visits:						
Nursing visits Pre natal	19	6	2	14	41	
Nursing visits Post natal	61	24	12	11	108	
Nursing visits Tubercular	12	8	4	9	33	
Nursing visits Miscellaneous	134	125	184	102	545	
Nursing visits General Welfare	85	181	107	67	440	
 Total Visits	311	344	309	203	1167	
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic	2	5	18	2	27	
Patients Referred to Pre natal Clinic	1	1	1	1	4	
Patients Referred to T. & A. Clinic	2	0	0	4	6	
Patients Referred to V. D. Clinic	1	0	0	0	1	
Patients Referred to Physician	9	12	12	11	44	
Patients Referred to Hospital	1	0	2	0	3	
Patients Referred to Dentist	2	2	0	0	4	
School Children Examined	0	0	0	2	2	
School Children Inspected	640	50	1364	143	2197	
School Children Vaccinated	21	80	210	112	423	
Follow Up Visits	12	15	18	9	54	
Telephone Calls	92	57	107	197	453	

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections -----	108
Bakery Inspections -----	18
Weiner Stand Inspections -----	20
Drug Store Inspections -----	14
Candy Kitchen Inspections -----	2
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections -----	15
Sandwich Shops -----	3

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 45

Oct., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER

Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152
School Physician
E. R. Cocke, M. D. Phone, Office, 15
V. D. Clinic
A. F. Tosle, M. D. Phone 1494
City Bacteriologist
C. C. Demaree Phone 152
City and County Veterinarian
J. G. Sallade, V. S. Phone 152
Meat and Milk Inspector
S. B. Till, V. S. Phone 152
Food Inspector
C. L. Boyte
Purchasing Agent
R. S. Hollingsworth Phone 2215
City Plumber
Ernest Israel Phone 44
Plumbing Inspector
D. W. Harris Phone 676
Water Superintendent
J. R. Quinton Phone 44
Health Department

Miss Mae McFee, Secretary Phone 152
Nursing Staff
Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152
Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;
Ruby L. Deister, R. N.; Maggie McAdams,
(col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION **White 28,000** **Colored 7,000** **35,000**

There are thousands today who know what to do to get redress from dishonest and unscrupulous food handlers, who know that the City has provided means of protection and who in an emergency write or telephone for assistance. As proof of this the volume of office correspondence has increased tenfold and the range of enquiries in like proportion.

Public opinion is slowly but surely moving in the right direction. The people have before them an opportunity for great public service in moulding and hastening public opinion to the point where it will demand restraint for such individuals through the strong arm of the law.

The following is the ordinance regulation food handling establishments.

Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing the Sanitary Management of Food Handling Establishments.
Pennell's Code—1923.

Article 6.

215. Food. The term "FOOD OR FOOD PRODUCTS," hereinafter referred to, shall apply to and include any article used for human consumption, such as food or drink.

216. Food-Handling Establishment. The term "Food Handling Establishment," as hereinafter referred to, shall apply to any factory, store, hotel, restaurant, lunch room, cafe, soda fountain, ice cream parlor, cold drink stand, vehicle, cart or other place where food products or drinks are manufactured, prepared, transported, handled, sold, offered for sale, or given away for public consumption.

217. Screens. The agent, owner, operator or proprietor, in charge of or operating any of the businesses, enumerated in this article shall keep the doors, windows, and all other openings of the kitchens and dining rooms thereof, screened with suitable mesh gauze, from the first of April to the first of December: Provided, however, all hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, sanitariums, sanatoriums, or boarding schools, public, or private, must have all bed rooms, sleeping porches or other sleeping apartments used by their patrons or patients screened for the protection of such patrons or patients from flies, mosquitoes and various other insects, from the first of April to the first of December, and it shall be the duty of each agent, owner, operator or proprietor in charge of, or operating, such hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, hospitals, sanitariums or sanatoriums, boarding schools, public or private, to use other means such as fly paper, fly traps, that may be

necessary to keep such restaurants or kitchens, dining rooms, sleeping porches and other sleeping apartments free from flies, mosquitoes.

222. Roller Towels Prohibited. The agent, owner, operator or proprietor, in charge of, or operating, any hotel, boarding house, hospital, sanitarium or sanatorium shall furnish each guest with a clean towel, and the use of a roller or other towel in common, is hereby prohibited in all hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses, public schools, boarding schools, public or private, hospitals, sanitariums or sanatoriums, restaurants, stores, railway stations, or in any other public place or places, by whatsoever name called.

223. Refrigeration. All refrigerators, ice boxes, and cold-storage rooms in all hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses, restaurants, hospitals, sanitariums or sanatoriums, boarding schools, public or private, or in any good-handling establishments, or other business establishments by whatsoever name called, must be kept free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold and slime; the entire exterior and porches of any of the aforementioned places must be well lighted and ventilated, the floors clean, and the side-walls and ceilings free from cobwebs and accumulated dirt, and kept in such repair, that filth and dirt cannot collect in any cracks, crevices or corners.

224. Sterilization of Dishes—Served Food Must Be Destroyed. All vessels, glasses, cups, dishes, tableware and kitchen utensils used in all hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, sanitariums or sanatoriums, boarding schools, public or private, restaurants, cafes, lunch rooms, soda fountains, ice cream parlors, cold drink stands, or other public eating or drinking places or food-handling establishments, shall after each indi-

vidual service, be thoroughly cleansed and then immersed in boiling water or exposed to dry heat of 300 degrees Farenheit, or to live steam for not less than three minutes; provided that in lieu of the above requirement individual utensils for one service only may be used, which individual utensils must be destroyed after being used, and food served to customers or guests, when part of the same is not consumed, must not be served to other customers, guests or students.

225. Cleanliness of Food-Handling Establishments. All hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, boarding schools, public or private, hospitals, sanitariums or sanatoriums, barber shops or food-handling establishments or other business establishments, by whatsoever name called, regardless of the class of business engaged in, shall, at all times, be kept free from filth or rubbish in all of the departments, belonging to or connected with same. All comfort stations, wash basins, water closets, baths, window fixtures, fittings and painted surfaces shall, at all times, be kept clean and in good repair; the floors, walls and ceilings of all the stairways and pasages must, at all times, be clean and in good repair.

227. Living Apartments Must Be Separate. The sleeping or living apartments in food-handling establishments in the City of Asheville shall be separate and apart from the apartment or apartments where food is manufactured, prepared, stored, handled or sold.

228. Food Must be Covered. No person, firm or corporation shall serve, sell, expose for sale, or otherwise distribute in the City of Asheville, any food products, except such as are contained in unbroken packages or containers, tightly closed, or such fruits and vegetables as are

usually washed or peeled before being consumed, unless such food products be protected at all times from public handling, flies, dust, dirt and other contamination, by the use of wire screening of not less than 14 meshes to the inch, or by glass, metal, wood or other substantial covering; when food products are displayed under a screen there shall be not less than three inches space between such food products and such screen.

230. Food Unfit for Use Destroyed. No person, firm or corporation shall serve, sell, offer for sale or otherwise distribute, in the City of Asheville, any decomposed, rotted, fermented, filthy food products or foods otherwise unfit for human consumption, and the City Health Officer or his duly authorized agents, is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn and destroy any such foods or food products as may be found in food-handling establishments.

231. Medical Examination Required Persons Handling Food. No person, suffering from any contagious disease, shall work or be employed in any food-handling establishment, barber shop, hairdressing establishment, manicuring or beauty parlor, in the City of Asheville, and all persons working or employed in any such establishment are hereby required to furnish the Health Officer of said City with a certificate signed by a legally licensed physician, showing that they have undergone a thorough physical examination and are free from contagious diseases: Provided, however, that the City Health Officer is hereby authorized to require a further medical examination, by a legally licensed physician, of any person employed in any food-handling establishment at any time, when he has any reason to believe such person is affected with such disease.

232. Health Officer to Inspect. The City Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to inspect, through his duly authorized officers, agents or inspectors, without cost to the owners, agents or operators thereof, all such hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, boarding schools, public or private, sanitariums or sanatoriums, food-handling establishments, public buildings, railroad waiting rooms, and all other business establishments by whatsoever name called, at any reasonable time, and said City Health Officer shall prescribe such rules for the inspection, control and grading of the sanitary conditions in such establishments as he may deem necessary to protect the public health, and upon each inspection, by the City Health Officer, his duly authorized officers, agents or inspectors, the sanitary condition of the places inspected shall be graded and the grade of each establishment shall be shown on an inspection card, which card shall be posted in some conspicuous place in the establishment inspected, and it shall remain in the place posted until removed by the City Health Officer, his duly authorized officers, agents or inspectors.

233. Health Officers May Close. If the sanitary condition of any aforementioned establishments in the judgment of the City Health Officer, shall be such as to render the establishment a menace to the public health said City Health Officer shall have the authority to forbid the sale of food products, the reception of customers, guests, patients, or students by such establishment as long as such condition exists.

235. Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation who shall obstruct, hinder, or interfere with the City Health Officer, his duly authorized officer, agent, or inspector, in the proper dis-

charge of his or her duty, or who shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this article, or who shall fail, permit or allow any of the establishments or premises connected with any of the establishments mentioned herein to become unsanitary, filthy, or in a dirty condition, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a penalty of not less than Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars, nor more than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars for each and every such offense, and each day that any person, firm or corporation shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be regarded as a distinct and separate offense.

Article 8.

243. Garbage Receptacles Required. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of any building in the City of Asheville used as a residence, storehouse, restaurant, boarding house, tenement house, lodging house, hotel or business house, to provide and keep for every such building as many suitable receptacles as may be necessary for the purpose herein mentioned, which receptacles shall be provided with close fitting covers and handles and be not more than eighteen inches in diameter and thirty inches in depth, and in which receptacle or receptacles shall be deposited such trash, waste and garbage as shall accumulate or be upon said premises as the same accumulates: Provided, combustible trash and waste matter shall be kept separate from garbage.

247. Bottles, Cans, Not Allowed on Premises. It shall be unlawful for any owner, tenant or agent in control of any lot or premises within the City of Asheville to permit to remain thereon any empty bottles, empty cans or other receptacles which may gather and hold water.

NOTE:

Food establishments will not be granted license to run until first inspected by the City Food Inspector. Any food establishment scoring below 70 on equipment or methods will not be allowed to operate.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of October, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Chickenpox	4
Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	8
Tuberculosis	55
Whooping cough	10

Deaths from tuberculosis:

Tuberculosis, imported	10
Total number of deaths reported	57
Local	41
Imported	16
Male	37
Female	20
White	36
Colored	21
Total number of deaths reported	85
Male	42
Female	43
White	69
Colored	16
Total number of still born reported	10
Male	8
Female	2
White	5
Colored	5

Report of City Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, diagnosis and release, negative	31
Tubercle bacilli, negative	2
Widal, typhoid, negative	5
positive	1

Para A. & B., negative	6
Feces, intestinal parasites, negative	12
Total	64
Analysis of urine	19
Examination of water for pollution	188
Wasserman reaction, negative	31
positive	18
Bacterial counts of milk	268
Chemical analysis of milk	186

Analysis of Water

Date collected, 11-5-25.	
Date received, 11-6-25.	
Date reported, 11-9-25.	
Sediment	0
Color	Slight
Turbidity	0
Odor, cold	0
Alkalinity	7.5
pH	7.6
B. coli in 1 c.c.	0
B. coli in 10 c.c.	0
Total bacterial count per c.c. at 38° C.	1
Count on lactose litmus agar per c.c.	0
Acid-producing bacteria per c.c.	0
C. A. SHORE, Director;	
J. W. K., Analyst,	
State Laboratory of Hygiene.	

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:	
Male	46
Female	27
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	181
Female	54
Total cases under treatment during month:	
Male	227
Female	81

Total cases discharged:	
Male	42
Female	29
Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:	
Male	185
Female	52
Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	311
Female	60
Total number of treatments:	
Male	318
Female	70
Lindley Home	10
Number of doses of arsphenamine	138
Number of Wasserman tests	37

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases quarantined	21
Rooms fumigated	43

VETERINARIAN

Dairy inspections	102
Cattle inspected	544
Suspects found	1
Permits issued	6
New dairies inspected	4
Special inspections	3

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTION

Dairy inspections	3
Wagon inspections	17
Creamery inspections	12
Bacterial counts of milk	115
Chemical analysis	123
Milk condemned, gallons	30
Market inspections	33
Animals inspected	841
Meat condemned, pounds	676

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	736
Toilet inspections	368
Stable inspections	356
Special inspections	226
Nuisances abated	223

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Permits issued	69
Inspections	11
Nuisances abated	9

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1265
Animals removed	432
Streets flushed, miles	1912
Streets swept, miles	581
Closets cleaned, cans	380

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1115
Animals burned	3334
Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows	1130

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1925

Patients

	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from October	12	9	4	12	37	
New Patients	48	85	30	32	195	
Total Patients	60	94	34	44	232	

Visits:

Nursing visits, Pre natal	12	8	4	7	31
Nursing visits, Post natal	24	15	4	22	65
Nursing visits, Tubercular	4	4	12	3	23
Nursing visits, Miscellaneous	123	183	131	143	580
Nursing visits, General Welfare	135	181	72	99	487

Total Visits

Total Visits	298	391	223	274	1186
Patients referred to Baby Clinic	1	20	15	3	39
Patients referred to Pre natal Clinic	0	1	1	1	3
Patients referred to V. D. Clinic	0	0	1	0	1
Patients referred to T. & A. Clinic	3	0	0	0	3
Patients referred to Physician	2	6	11	8	27
Patients referred to Hospital	1	1	1	1	4
Patients referred to Dentist	0	0	1	1	2
School Children Examined	140	104	107	54	415
School Children Inspected	833	1748	1031	669	4281
School Children Vaccinated	14	103	104	137	358
Follow Up Visits	32	39	84	30	185
Telephone Calls	208	96	64	56	424

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR

Cafe Inspections	114
Weiner Stand Inspections	95
Drug Store Inspections	60
Bakery Inspections	30
Candy Kitchen Inspections	35
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	16
Tea Room Inspections	10
School Lunches Inspections	9
Drug Store Lunches	8

During the past month the Food Inspector has ordered three Cafes and Lunch Rooms to discontinue the sale of food until they can better conditions, and has found and destroyed a large amount of food unfit for human consumption.

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

SANATORIA RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights	100	96	98
Sunset Heights	97	99	98
The Winyah	97	96	97
St. Joseph's	100	93	95
Roye Cottage	98	94	95
Fairview Cottage	89	96	93
Oakland Sanatorium	92	91	92
Stone Hedge	90	93	92
Sunset Lodge	92	89	91
Zephyr Hill	87	90	88
Edgewood Cottage	87	90	88
Monte Vista	78	87	84
Sherwood San.	75	80	77
Strawberry Hill	75	72	74

DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's	95	99	98
Raysor's	95	94	95
Scrugg's	93	95	95
Aiken-Hester	95	95	95
Claverie's	96	93	94
Carmichael's	93	94	94
Haywood Street Pharmacy	90	95	93
Mullen's Pharmacy	88	96	93
Johnson's	95	92	93
Davis	91	95	93
Walker's	92	94	93
Charlotte Street	95	94	91
Merrimon Ave.	88	92	91
Smith's	85	95	91
Coleman's	80	95	90
McMinn Drug Co.	69	98	88
Depot Drug Co.	84	88	86
Finley's	82	87	85
Bilbro Drug Co.	78	89	85
Craven's	75	85	82
West Asheville Pharmacy	67	83	80
Y. M. I. (Colored)	72	89	83
Servis Drug (Colored)	73	83	80

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING

Asheland Ave.	98
Claxton School	97
Orange Street	96
Vance School	96
Newton School	96

BULLETIN OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ASHEVILLE, N. C.**9**

Aycock School	96
Montford Ave. School	94
Asheville High School	94
Stevens Lee (Colored)	90

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

S. & W.	93
Guillett's	92
Battery Park Coffee Shop	92
Webb's Cafe	91
P. & M. Cafe	91
Putnam Grill	91
De Luxe Cafe	90
Moxley's	90
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	90
Dinty Moore's	89
Jax Cafe	89
Annex Cafe	89
Union News	89
New York Cafe	88
Murphey Cafe	88
Glen Rock Cafe	88
Pig and Whistle	87
Biltmore Coffee Shop	87
Langren Grill	87
National Lunch	87
Montes	85
Vick's Sandwich Shop	86
West Asheville Cafe	86
Central Cafe	86
Wallace Cafe	85
D. Gross	85
O. K. Lunch	84
Good Health	84
M. & M. Cafe	84
Dutch Lunch	84
Atlanta Quick Lunch	84
Vick's Delicatessen	84
Asheville Lunch	83
Ideal Lunch	82
Mecca Lunch	81
Cole's Cafe	80
Silver Moon	80
Post Office Cafe	79
Rhea's Cafe	79
Manhattan Lunch	78
Broadway Lunch	78
Kooley Lunch	78
Service Lunch	77
Five Points Lunch	76
Tingle Lunch	76

COLORED CAFE RATING

Heath Cafe	82
Boston Cafe	82
Star Cafe	80
Crystal Cafe	79
Anderson Cafe	78
Eagle Cafe	78
Elite Cafe	78
Pearson Cafe	76
Busy Bee Cafe	75
Morris Cafe	75

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Allen, W. E.	400,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Anders, C. M.	2,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Austin, L. G.	12,000	4.7	1.028	12.8
Bird, T. W.	3,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Baird, W. L.	35,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Ball, P. B.	3,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Ballard, L. G.	85,000	4.1	1.033	13.3
Ballard, T. C.	2,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Baldwin, J. A.	41,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Baldwin, O. P.	13,000	5.6	1.032	14.9
Bird, W. T.	13,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Bishop, C. A.	1,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Briggs, O. W.	125,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Britton, J. C.	4,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Buckner, C. H.	5,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Burlison, Mrs. R. O.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Crowell, R. C.	7,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Carter Bros.	62,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
Carter, E. C.	1,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Carter, Elmer	59,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Carter, R. L.	1,000	4.9	1.030	13.8
Carter, S. H.	100,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cochran, P. G.	2,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Cole, G. F.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cook, D.	18,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Conner, E. E.	10,000	5.6	1.031	14.6

Corpening, E. O.	1,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Crowell, Roy	300,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Cunningham, B. L.	7,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Cushing, C. D.	7,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Dillingham, M.	2,000	3.8	1.031	12.2
Deer Park	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Dillingham, J. P.	1,000	3.5	1.029	11.6
Fletcher, R. W.	78,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Fullum, G.	500,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Gaston, T. P.	200,000	5.9	1.031	15.0
Glenn, Geo.	100,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Gorman, C. W.	2,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Grover, William	20,000	5.5	1.032	14.9
Hayes, Bros.	2,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Hampton, W. F.	35,000	4.9	1.029	13.3
Hayes, W. F.	15,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Inanda Dairy	4,000	4.2	1.029	12.5
Johnson, C. W.	2,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Johnson, S. E.	2,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Jones, L. R.	6,000	5.3	1.029	13.8
Jones, Harry	2,000	5.9	1.033	15.5
Lance, H. E.	5,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Lance, H. D.	5,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Lance, M.	12,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Lance, W. H.	1,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Lanning, J. A.	95,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Ledbetter, C. W.	3,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Ledbetter, R. J.	40,000	5.3	1.029	13.8
Lewis, C. B.	7,000	5.3	1.033	14.8
Lipe, Thos. L.	6,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Lunsford, H. M.	11,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Leslie, G. L.	120,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Mallory, J. S.	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
McCain, T. C.	12,000	6.1	1.033	15.7
McElrath, A. F.	7,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Meadows, J. A.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Mitchell, E. M.	150,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Morgan, C.	7,000	5.2	1.031	14.2
Morgan, J. A.	1,000	4.1	1.032	13.1
Morgan, J. B.	3,000	5.6	1.031	14.6
Morgan, S. L.	3,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Osburn, F. E.	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Owenby, E. J.	5,000	4.9	1.029	13.3
Owenby, R.	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Parker, J. L.	4,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Patton, W. R.	4,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Pine Top	5,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Pressley, W. R.	5,000	5.0	1.027	12.9
Reeves, L. M.	28,000	4.2	1.028	12.3
Reeves, M. B.	61,000	4.9	1.031	13.8

Reeves, M. N.	5,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Riddle, Tom	51,000	4.6	1.031	13.5
Roberts, H. M.	28,000	6.8	1.031	16.0
Scarborough, W. V.	259,000	5.3	1.032	14.5
Shepherd, C. W.	44,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Shryer, Roy	5,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Sluder, L. L.	5,000	4.8	1.029	13.2
Sluder, T. J.	4,000	4.9	1.031	13.3
Smith, E. E.	1,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Smith, R. E.	15,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Sparrow, J. D.	4,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Stradley, R. J.	78,000	4.3	1.028	12.6
Tilson, O. H.	13,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Walker, W. A.	61,000	5.9	1.031	15.0
Wallis, Geo.	2,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Watkins, L. A.	11,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Wilkerson, F. A.	2,000	5.6	1.033	15.1
Wilson, G. G.	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Wright, Jim	3,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Young, Mrs.	20,000	5.2	1.033	14.6

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Aiken, F. M.	10,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Aiken, J. P.	2,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Ashworth Farm	2,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Ashworth, Mrs. L.	6,000	4.3	1.031	13.1
Ashworth, W. C.	4,000	4.5	1.031	13.1
Baird, T. V.	200,000	4.2	1.027	11.9
Brank, W. L.	4,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Bridges, A. V.	380,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Bridges, C. B.	400,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Bridges, H. C.	120,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Briggs, J. A.	18,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Brown, A.	25,000	3.7	1.031	12.3
Brown, C. B.	75,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Brown, Leet	1,000	4.8	1.029	13.2
Calloway, W. D.	2,000	4.0	1.030	12.4
Chambers, T. H.	600,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Clark, H. W.	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cole, D. F.	260,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Cole, J. A.	80,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Cole, J. A.	32,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Cook, J. H.	9,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Davis, W. M.	110,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Dockery, J. E.	6,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Dotson, B.	3,000	4.1	1.030	12.6
Duckett, R. A.	2,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Fletcher Farm	280,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Freeman, R. W.	5,000	5.1	1.031	14.0

Frisbee, W. F.	4,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Gibson, R. M.	4,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Gill, W. K.	60,0000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Gillespie, W. K.	100,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Glance, J. M.	100,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Gorman, J. G.	60,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Gorman, M.	500,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Gryder, C. B.	2,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Higgins, L. M.	80,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Hudgins, M. J.	500,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Hunsucker, G. L.	4,000	4.3	1.038	12.6
Juno Dairy	10,000	3.5	1.031	12.1
Lunsford, J. T.	60,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Miller, H. G.	46,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Moore, J. L.	9,000	5.1	1.029	13.5
Nesbet, S. H.	13,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Nettlewood	240,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Plemonns, H.	36,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	23,000	3.9	1.030	12.1
Ramsey, D. E.	3,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Ramsey, J. M.	8,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Ray, Sam	100,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Reeves, P. V.	180,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Reynolds, R. M.	46,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Roberts, M. E.	28,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Runyon, C. H.	33,000	5.1	1.030	13.8
Rymer, J. M.	8,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Sluder, M. C.	400,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Stowe	240,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Wagoner, T. W.	45,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Weaver, H. L.	540,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Wells, C. B.	13,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Wells, J. S.	3,000	4.1	1.029	12.3
Wells, Ott.	350,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Wells, P. M.	17,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Wishart	22,000	4.1	1.029	12.6

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

SMALLPOX

THE CURSE OF THE CENTURIES

Is still with us. Why do we tolerate this deadly pestilence in North Carolina? Are we lacking in pride, are we ignorant of the facts, or have we let neglect instead of foresight rule our lives?

A man who stands on a railroad track assumes the danger of being run down by the express train. The man who neglects vaccination stands on a track where the limited express of the smallpox pestilence is due any minute. He walks on a curve where he cannot see the approaching danger, he stops his ears to the whistle and he shuts his eyes to the "Stop, Look and Listen" signs.

**GET OFF THE TRACK OF THE
SMALLPOX LIMITED**

BE VACCINATED TODAY

Special Bulletin No. 20 L-R. Issued by State Board of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria).

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-

antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.



BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 46

Nov., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHHEY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER

Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152

School Physician

E. R. Cocke, M. D. Phone, Office, 15

V. D. Clinic

A. F. Toole, M. D. Phone 1404

City Bacteriologist

C. C. Demaree Phone 152

City and County Veterinarian

J. G. Sallade, V. S. Phone 152

Meat and Milk Inspector

S. B. Till, V. S. Phone 152

Food Inspector

C. L. Boyte

Purchasing Agent

R. S. Hollingsworth Phone 2215

City Plumber

Ernest Israel Phone 44

Plumbing Inspector

D. W. Harris Phone 676

Water Superintendent

J. R. Quinton Phone 44

Health Department

Miss Mae McFee, Secretary Phone 152

Nursing Staff

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N.; Supervisor; Phone 152

Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;

Ruby L. Deister, R. N.; Maggie McAdams,

(col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION **White 28,000** **Colored 7,000** **35,000**

“AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION”—

Modern medicine consists of the application of scientific discovery to the prevention and cure of disease.

Much is being accomplished today in the field of preventive medicine and everywhere in medical meetings or public gatherings it is the main topic of conversation and discussion.

This is a fortunate state of affairs, because the success of preventive medicine, the correct application of its principles depends almost directly upon the knowledge of these principles possessed by the public. The more the people know about public hygiene and preventive medicine, the quicker will be the advance and progress along the lines of preventive medicine. It is for this reason that the education of the people along

these lines has been undertaken by organized medical societies, public health lecturers, and by the scientific men closely allied to medicine.

Many educators have awakened to the great importance of physicians having proper instructions; accordingly, courses of study have been arranged to prepare doctors for the modern practice of preventive medicine.

Remembering that medicine consists of the application of scientific discovery to the prevention and cure of disease, it is evident that the practice of medicine may be conveniently divided into public and private practice. It is my purpose in this article to discuss public practice.

Public practice is in the hands of publicly employed physicians known as Health Officers, who are supposed to be trained sanitarians and have an intimate acquaintance with the cause and effect of contagious diseases and who are, at the same time, vigilant in the work of disease prevention and the conservation of the public health, enforcing all the health laws of their respective communities; collecting and reporting morbidity and mortality statistics.

Public hygiene is built upon, is controlled and directed by, and is everlastingly indebted to morbidity and mortality statistics. The right to direct the future of preventive medicine; to make and determine contracts; to prove and reject risks; to invest means and distribute profits—these things belong to morbidity and mortality statistics.

Today every health officer, every enlightened physician, every earnest social worker demands the aid of accurate morbidity and mortality statistics. Without such, the state cannot know how best to safeguard the health and prosperity of its citizenship. Births, deaths and cause of death, are the facts with which the modern state is most concerned.

Statistics of sickness and death are among the communities' chief means of preventing suffering and saving lives.

The Health Officer must know where cases of contagious disease are found. Only in this manner can he check epidemics and protect the people. Death certificates tell the modern health officer just what are the chief weaknesses in his sanitary arrangements. Too many cases of typhoid fever point to bad water supply and to an inadequate sewage system, or to polluted milk.

A large number of deaths from tuberculosis points out a distinct health policy to the community and tells definitely whether the facilities at hand are sufficient to cope with the situation.

No community can properly safeguard the health of the people if it has not at hand accurate statistics of sickness and death. The relation between the public and private practice of modern medicine is a close one and are dependent one upon the other.

Organized health departments do much to aid the practitioner in his work, and he should do his full duty in return, by reporting all cases of communicable disease that fall under his care. The doctor lends a valuable service, not only to the community, but also to his individual family. A man who allows cases of diphtheria to go without treatment, or refuses or fails to recognize tuberculosis until the lungs are filled with rales and the sputum with tubercle bacilli, or who neglects cases of cancer until they are inoperable or at least beyond recovery from operation, has no place in the modern practice of medicine. The people are demanding better things and they are entitled to more consideration.

Through the teachings and efforts of public health departments, employers of labor have learned that it

is to their own interests to correct the conditions that have existed in the past. Visit today any modern factory and you will find an exponent of the modern practice of medicine. There you have light, sanitation, heating, clean lunch rooms, comfortable rest rooms, modern toilets and in some instances, bathing facilities. All this makes for the efficiency of the employe, and whatever may have been the motive, the result has been accomplished.

Much has been said about the insanitary conditions of our public carriers. For instance, the railroad trains. And yet it is a fact that the sanitation of the average railroad train is in advance of its occupant, and today many railway corporations are employing sanitarians to look after the health of the traveling public along their lines and to conserve the health of their own employees, besides employing surgeons to take care of accidents.

Insurance companies have recognized the value to themselves of prevention and with the prolongation of the lives of their policy holders in mind, they are offering complete medical examinations twice yearly, paying all expenses.

In this way, more diseases may be recognized in their earlier stages, when they are amenable to treatment and much can be done to prolong the lives of the individuals affected.

This is a shrewd business move on the part of the insurance company, but it is a move in the right direction and one which is bound to be considered as proper in the light of modern practice of medicine, and is to be highly commended.

Preventive medicine, in order to be of the greatest service to mankind, must insist upon the medical examination of every citizen once or twice a year. You cannot produce good citizens under conditions that make reproduction impossible.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of November, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Chickenpox	10
Diphtheria	6
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	31
Whooping cough	11
Deaths from contagious diseases:	
Tuberculosis, imported	7
Total number of deaths reported	55
Local	37
Imported	18
Male	36
Female	19
White	40
Colored	15
Total number of births reported	64
Male	38
Female	26
White	47
Colored	17
Total number stillborn reported	10
Male	3
Female	7
White	6
Colored	4

Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male	43
Female	19
Total cases continuing from last month:	
Male	185
Female	52

Total cases under treatment during month:

Male	228
Female	71

Total cases discharged:

Male	59
Female	34

Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male	169
Female	37

Number of visits to clinic:

Male	296
------	-----

Female	54
Total number of treatments:	
Male	280
Female	51
Number of doses of arsphenamine	97
Number of Wasserman tests	30

Report of City Bacteriologist
MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	84
Diagnosis and release, positive	7
Tubercle bacilli, negative	7
positive	1
Gonococcus, negative	1
Widal, typhoid, negative	2
positive	2
Para A. & B., negative	2
Feces, intestinal parasites, nega-	14
tive	
positive	4
Total	114
Analysis of urine	15
Examination of water for pollu-	
tion	13
Wasserman reaction, negative	34
positive	19
Bacterial counts of milk	237
Chemical analysis of milk	200

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
QUARANTINED

Diseases quarantined	38
Rooms fumigated	82

VETERINARIAN

Dairy inspections	88
Cattle inspected	433
Suspects found	1
Permits issued	42

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTION

Dairy inspections	31
Wagon inspections	18
Creamery inspections	7
Bacterial counts of milk	202
Chemical analysis	197
Milk condemned, gallons	15
Market inspections	24
Animals inspections	988
Meat condemned, pounds	3544

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	912
Toilet inspections	393
Stable inspections	369
Special inspections	244
Nuisances abated	264

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1300
Animals removed	818
Streets flushed, miles	1218
Streets swept, miles	155
Closets cleaned, cans	397

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Permits issued	66
Inspections	7
Nuisances abated	7

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1271
Animals burned	818
Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows	1183

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1925

Patients	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients carried from October	12	12	7	7	7	38
New Patients	52	81	40	44	217	
Total Patients	64	93	47	51	255	
Visits:						
Nursing visits, Pre natal	12	9	3	6	30	
Nursing visits, Post natal	1	23	5	11	40	
Nursing visits, Tubercular	17	5	4	7	33	
Nursing Visits, Miscellaneous	87	163	179	91	520	
Nursing visits, General Welfare	159	135	119	108	521	
Total Visits	276	335	310	223	1144	
Patients referred to Baby Clinic	6	12	4	8	30	
Patients referred to Pre natal Clinic	0	1	0	0	1	
Patients referred to V. D. Clinic	1	0	1	0	2	
Patients referred to T. & A. Clinic	0	0	0	2	2	
Patients referred to Physician	3	4	8	10	25	
Patients referred to Hospital	3	0	0	2	5	
Patients referred to Eye Clinic	0	4	0	1	5	
School children Examined	72	42	57	148	319	
School children Inspected	957	852	1981	1335	5125	
School children Vaccinated	5	6	24	205	240	
Follow up visits	29	69	12	44	154	
Telephone calls	47	26	120	150	343	

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR FOR NOVEMBER

Cafe Inspections	112
Weiner Stand Inspections	86
Drug Store Inspections	55
Bakery Inspections	31
Candy Kitchen Inspections	38
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	20
Tea Room Inspections	10
School Lunch Inspections	9
Drug Store Lunches	8
Meat Market Inspections	12

SANATORIA RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights -----	99	99	99
St. Joseph's -----	99	99	99
The Winyah -----	97	97	97
Sunset Heights -----	97	97	97
Roye Cottage -----	96	95	95
Zepher Hill -----	95	94	94
Oakland San -----	93	94	93
Fairview Cottage -----	88	95	93
Sunset Lodge -----	93	93	93
Stone Hedge -----	91	93	92
Edgewood Cottage -----	88	93	91
Monte Vista -----	78	88	85
Strawberry Hill -----	76	86	83
Sherwood San. -----	78	80	82

DRUG STORE AND SODA FOUNTAIN RATING

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's -----	97	95	96
Scrugg's -----	96	93	95
Aiken-Hester -----	95	94	94
Carmichael's -----	88	97	94
Charlotte Street Pharmacy -----	97	92	93
Mullen's Pharmacy -----	93	95	93
Claverie's -----	95	91	93
Smith's -----	91	94	93
Haywood Street Pharmacy -----	88	95	93
Johnson's -----	95	91	93
Davis Drug Co. -----	92	93	92
Coleman's Drug Co. -----	87	94	92
Olympia Fountain -----	94	88	91
West Asheville Pharmacy -----	89	90	90
Merrimon Ave. Pharmacy -----	83	91	89
McMinn Drug Co. -----	82	94	89
Bilbro Drug Co. -----	91	86	88
Walker's -----	92	86	88
Depot Drug Co. -----	87	89	88
Pack Square Fountain -----	86	86	86
Craven's -----	82	89	86
Finley's -----	83	88	86
Service Drug (Colored) -----	83	87	84
Y. M. I. (Colored) -----	78	87	83
Revel Drug Co. -----	73	79	75
Candy Lane Fountain -----	74	69	71

SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM RATING

Ashland Ave. School Lunch	98
Claxton School Lunch	98
Orange St. School Lunch	98
Montford School Lunch	95
Asheville High School Lunch	95
Newton School Lunch	95
Vance School Lunch	95
Aycock School Lunch	94
Stevens & Lee School Lunch (Colored)	92

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

S. & W.	98
Guillett's Cafeteria	97
Battery Park Coffee Shop	95
Mrs. Webb's Cafe	93
Union News Cafe	93
P. & M. Cafe	93
De Luxe Cafe	93
Jax Cafe	92
Putman Grill	92
Dinty Moore	91
Good Health	90
M. & M. Cafe	89
Mecca Lunch	89
Glenn Rock Cafe	88
New York Cafe	88
Murphey Cafe	88
Vanderbilt Coffee Shop	87
Pig & Whistle	87
Montes Cafe	87
Wallace Cafe	87
Vick's Sandwich Shop	87
Langren Grill	85
Haywood Quick Lunch	84
Central Cafe	84
Post Office Delicatessen	84
National Lunch	84
Luther Cafe	84
Biltmore Coffee Shop	83
Asheville Lunch	83
D. Gross	83
Atlanta Quick Lunch	82
Liberty Lunch	81
Annex Quick Lunch	81
White Owl	81
Auto Lunch	81
West Asheville Lunch	81
Dutch Lunch	81
O. K. Lunch	80

Manhattan Lunch	79
Broadway Lunch	79
Silver Moon	79
Ideal Lunch	79
American Cafe	79
Iron Kettle	79
Tingle Lunch	78
Kooley Lunch	77
Service Lunch	76
Five Points Lunch	76
Farmers Lunch	75
Rea's Cafe	75
Vick's Delicatessen	75

COLORED CAFE RATING

Morris Cafe	85
Health Cafe	84
Boston Cafe	83
McMillan	81
Revel Lunch	81
A. & O. Cafe	80
Busy Bee	80
The Crystal	80
Attacks	80
Alexander's	78
The Star	78
Wayside Inn	78
Elite Cafe	77
Hamilton's	76
Eagle Lunch	74
Pearson's	74
Candy Lane Cafe	71
Williams'	71

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Mountain San. Dairy -----	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Violet Dairy -----	1,000	4.9	1.033	14.3
Senyah Farms Dairy -----	1,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Suncrest Dairy -----	2,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Snyder, C. W. -----	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Carolina (Certified) -----	3,000	5.7	1.033	15.3
Biltmore (Certified) -----	3,000	5.3	1.033	14.8
Carolina (Special) -----	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Oak Hill Dairy -----	3,000	3.9	1.031	12.7
Sunset Dairy -----	3,000	3.7	1.027	11.3
Rhodes Dairy -----	4,000	3.8	1.032	12.7
Biltmore (Special) -----	5,000	4.5	1.033	13.8
Carolina (Pasteurized) -----	5,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Blue Ridge Dairy -----	5,000	3.6	1.032	12.5
Candler Dairy -----	6,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Biltmore (Pasteurized) -----	10,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Home Oaks Dairy -----	18,000	4.7	1.031	13.5

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES
BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Allen, J. A. -----	145,000	4.6	1.034	13.4
Allen, W. E. -----	20,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Anders, C. M. -----	170,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Austin, L. G. -----	18,000	4.2	1.029	12.9
Bird, T. W. -----	6,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Baldwin, P. B. -----	3,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Baird, W. L. -----	20,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Ballard, T. C. -----	160,000	5.5	1.031	14.3
Baldwin, J. A. -----	18,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Bird, W. T. -----	60,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Bishop, C. A. -----	250,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Briggs, O. W. -----	180,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Britton, J. C. -----	80,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Buckner, C. H. -----	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Burlison, Mrs. R. M. -----	21,000	4.3	1.029	12.0
Crowell, R. C. -----	3,000	3.7	1.032	12.6
Carter Bros. -----	130,000	3.7	1.030	12.1
Carter, E. C. -----	1,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Carter, R. L. -----	160,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Carter, S. H. -----	4,000	3.4	1.032	12.2
Cochran, J. J. -----	14,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Cochran, P. G. -----	200,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Cole, G. F. -----	80,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Cook, D. -----	4,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Conner, E. E. -----	10,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Crowell, Roy -----	7,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Cunningham, B. L. -----	12,000	4.3	1.032	13.3

Cushing, C. D.	90,000	5.4	1.032	14.7
Dillingham, M.	2,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Deer Park	5,000	4.6	1.033	13.7
Dillingham, J. P.	150,000	3.7	1.029	11.9
Fullum, C. W.	36,000	4.5	1.031	13.2
Gaston, T. P.	18,000	5.0	1.033	14.4
Glenn, Geo. B.	500,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Gorman, C. W.	5,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Greenwood, Jim	18,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Grover, William	25,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Hayes Bros.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Hampton, W. S.	8,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Hayes, W. F.	40,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Inanda Dairy	2,000	4.7	1.029	13.1
Jersey Farm	6,000	3.8	1.033	12.9
Johnson, C. W.	4,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Johnson, I. W.	40,000	6.8	1.030	15.7
Johnson, S. E.	34,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Jones, L. R.	40,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Jones, Harry C.	90,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Lance, H. E.	16,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Lance, H. D.	200,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Lance, M.	95,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Lance, W. H.	4,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Lanning, J. A.	131,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Ledbetter, C. W.	4,000	6.1	1.031	15.2
Ledbetter, R. J.	180,000	4.8	1.030	13.3
Lewis, C. B.	80,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Lipe, Thos. L.	2,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Long Valley	30,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Lunsford, H. M.	11,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Leslie, G. L.	28,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Johnson Farm	3,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Mitchell, E. M.	6,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Mallory, J. S.	100,000	4.0	1.032	12.9
McCain, T. C.	6,000	5.3	1.033	14.7
Morgan, C.	64,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Morgan, J. A.	77,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Morgan, J. B.	12,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Morgan, S. L.	10,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Morris, C.	50,000	4.7	1.030	13.4
Osburn, F. E.	200,000	5.3	1.031	14.2
Owenby, E. J.	21,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Owenby, R.	26,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Parker, J. S.	21,000	4.4	1.033	13.7
Patton, W. R.	16,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Pine Top	3,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Plateau	8,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Reeves, L. M.	68,000	3.5	1.032	12.3
Reeves, M. B.	12,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Reeves, M. N.	180,000	4.6	1.032	13.7

Riddle, Tom	130,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Roberts, H. M.	115,000	5.9	1.032	15.2
Scarborough, W. V.	4,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Shepherd, C. W.	105,000	5.9	1.032	15.2
Shryer, Roy	24,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Sluder, L. L.	130,000	4.5	1.028	12.8
Sluder, T. J.	220,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Smith, E. E.	8,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Smith, R. E.	140,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Sparrow, J. D.	200,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Spring Dairy No. 1	7,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Stradley, J. R.	300,000	3.9	1.032	12.9
Tilson, O. H.	21,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Walker, W. A.	110,000	5.5	1.032	14.7
Wallis, Geo.	15,000	5.5	1.032	14.7
Watkins, L. A.	55,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Westerley Dairy	6,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Wilkerson, F. A.	140,000	4.6	1.029	12.9
Wilson, G. G.	11,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Young, Mrs. L. W.	36,000	5.0	1.032	14.2

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied By

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Aiken, F. M.	8,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Aiken, J. P.	4,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Ashworth Farm	48,000	4.4	1.030	13.0
Ashworth, Mrs. L.	240,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Ashworth, W. C.	12,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Baird, T. V.	5,000	4.5	1.028	12.6
Brank, W. L.	12,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Bridges, A. V.	50,000	4.5	1.031	13.5
Bridges, C. B.	3,000	4.2	1.029	12.2
Bridges, H. C.	100,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Briggs, J. A.	25,000	5.5	1.032	14.7
Brown, A.	6,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Brown, C. B.	7,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Brown, Fred	6,000	4.8	1.030	13.7
Brown, Leet	8,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Brown, W. L.	6,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Calloway, M. D.	11,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Chambers, T. H.	175,000	4.6	1.031	13.5
Clark, H. W.	11,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Cole, D. F.	4,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Cole, J. A.	5,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Cole, J. A.	125,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Cook, J. H.	75,000	4.8	1.033	14.2
Crook, Troy	40,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Davis, W. M.	20,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Dockery, J. E.	150,000	4.5	1.030	13.0
Dotson, B.	24,000	5.8	1.031	14.9
Duckett, R. A.	26,000	4.9	1.031	13.8

Fletcher Farm	4,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Freeman, R. W.	75,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Frisbee, W. F.	13,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Gibson, R. M.	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Gill, W. K.	18,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Gillespie, W. K.	90,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Glance, C. C.	8,000	4.3	1.032	13.5
Gorman, J. G.	5,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Gorman, M. A.	4,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Gryder, C. B.	36,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Higgins, L. M.	7,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Hudgins, M. J.	16,000	5.8	1.030	14.6
Hunsucker, G. L.	7,000	4.7	1.029	13.1
Erwin, W. A.	32,000	4.7	1.029	13.1
Juno Dairy	80,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Lunsford, J. T.	32,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Miller, H. G.	8,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Moore, J. L.	20,000	5.0	1.030	13.6
Nesbet, S. H.	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Nettlewood	120,000	5.4	1.031	14.4
Plemonns, H.	10,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Plemonns, Mrs. L.	20,000	4.1	1.031	12.8
Ramsey, D. E.	4,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Ramsey, J. M.	200,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Ray, Sam	6,000	6.1	1.031	15.2
Reeves, B. V.	40,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Reynolds, R. M.	80,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Roberts, M. E.	16,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Rogers, D. M.	300,000	4.4	1.032	13.5
Runyon, C. H.	160,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Rymer, T. M.	7,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Sluder, M. C.	14,000	5.2	1.032	14.4
Smathers, D. G.	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Stowe	5,000	5.7	1.030	14.5
Wagoner, T. W.	5,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Weaver, H. L.	11,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Wells, C. B.	15,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Wells, J. S.	5,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Wells, Ott	30,000	4.5	1.031	13.5
Wells, P. M.	33,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Wishart	7,000	4.5	1.030	13.0

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

BULLETIN

OF THE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

No. 47

Dec., 1925



The Mountain Girt City, the queen of "The Land of the Sky," where there is found an unexcelled climate; pure water; certified milk; tuberculin tested cows; close inspection of dairies; pure food laws; abattoir, meat and restaurant inspection; flushed streets; swimming pool; alive with many attractions for the seeker of health and pleasure.

Proud of her national reputation of taking the initiative in public sanitation, she bids you welcome.

Health Department City of Asheville

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN H. CATHAY C. H. BARTLETT
F. L. CONDER

Health Officer

D. E. Sevier, M. D. Phone, Office, 152

School Physician

E. R. Cocke, M. D. Phone, Office, 15

V. D. Clinic

A. F. Toole, M. D. Phone 1404

City Bacteriologist

C. C. Demaree Phone 152

City and County Veterinarian

J. G. Sallade, V. S. Phone 152

Meat and Milk Inspector

S. B. Till, V. S. Phone 152

Food Inspector

C. L. Boyte Purchasing Agent

R. S. Hollingsworth Phone 2215

City Plumber

Ernest Israel Phone 44

Plumbing Inspector

D. W. Harris Phone 676

Water Superintendent

J. R. Quinton Phone 44

Health Department

Miss Mae McFee, Secretary Phone 152

Nursing Staff

Miss Jane M. Brown, R. N., Supervisor; Phone 152

Edna P. Jenkins, R. N.; Daisy Patterson, R. N.;

Ruby L. Deister, R. N.; Maggie McAdams,

(col.), R. N.; Rose McFee, Secretary.

POPULATION **White 28,000** **Colored 7,000** **35,000**

AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CLEANING OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF ASHE- VILLE AT NIGHT

WHEREAS, the incoming administration expects to exhaust every effort in an attempt to keep the public streets of the City of Asheville in a cleanly and sightly condition; and

WHEREAS, it is just as impossible to clean the said streets in the said business district during the hours of heavy traffic as it would be to clean the business houses of the city during the business hours when said houses are crowded with customers; and

WHEREAS, due to the congestion during the daylight hours, the San-

itary Department of the City of Asheville expects to clean all of the public streets, squares and alleys within the business section of the City of Asheville between the hours of eleven o'clock, p. m., and six o'clock, a. m.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE IN REGULAR SESSION ASSEMBLED;

Section 1. That in this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires the expression:

1. "BUSINESS DISTRICT" shall apply to and mean the business and closely built-up portions of the City of Asheville more particularly defined and described as follows:

BILTMORE AVENUE from its intersection with Aston Street to Pack Square.

BROADWAY from its intersection with Woodfin Street to Pack Square

CHURCH STREET from its intersection with Aston Street to Patton Avenue.

PATTON AVENUE from its intersection with Ashland Avenue to Pack Square.

ALL OF PACK SQUARE.

ALL OF WALNUT STREET.

EAST COLLEGE STREET from its intersection with Broadway to Spruce Street.

WEST COLLEGE STREET from its intersection with Haywood Street to Broadway.

GOVERNMENT STREET from its intersection with Patton Avenue to Haywood Street.

HAYWOOD STREET from its intersection with Patton Avenue to the Auditorium.

MARKET STREET from its intersection with Eagle Street to its intersection with Walnut Street.

EAGLE STREET from its intersec-

tion with Biltmore Avenue to its intersection with Market Street.
SPRUCE STREET from its intersection with Eagle Street to its intersection with East College Street.
DEPOT STREET from its intersection with Bartlett St. to its intersection with Southside Avenue.

2. "PARKING" shall apply to and mean the stopping or bringing of any vehicle to a complete stop and leaving same for a longer period than five minutes.

Provided, however, vehicles stopping on instructions from police officers or for causes beyond the control of the driver or chauffeur shall not be deemed as parked or parking within the meaning of this clause.

3. "TRASH" shall apply to and mean all waste matter, such as garbage, waste papers, cinders, ashes, decayed food of all kinds and description or everything else which owners or occupants of any dwelling within the said business district expects the City to dispose of.

4. "OWNERS" shall apply to and mean the owner, occupant, lessee or every person, firm or corporation owning, occupying or renting any of the houses, buildings or vacant lots within said business district.

Section 2. That all parking be and is hereby prohibited within the business district of the City of Asheville between the hours of twelve o'clock, midnight, and six o'clock a. m.

Section 3. That the owner of any house, business or vacant lot within said business district, be and is hereby required to deposit trash accumulating in any house, place of business or on said vacant lot during the day, in covered receptacles, which must be placed on the edge of the sidewalk next to the street in the rear or front of said house, place of business or vacant lot between the hours of six

o'clock, p. m., and eleven o'clock, p. m., each and every day.

Provided, however, all trash must be so deposited not later than eleven o'clock, p. m., each day.

Section 4. That any person, firm or corporation on violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars for each and every such offense.

Section 5. That this ordinance, being for the immediate preservation of the public peace and safety of the citizens of the City of Asheville, is hereby declared an emergency ordinance to take effect immediately upon its first publication in a newspaper published in the City of Asheville.

I move the adoption of the foregoing ordinance, this the 29th day of May, 1923.

"F. L. CONDER,"
Commissioner.

AN ORDER DESIGNATING THE HOURS FOR THE CLEANING OF THE SIDEWALKS IN THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE:

Section 1. Section 347, of Article 15, Pennell's Code, of the City of Asheville, 1923, entitled, "Streets and Sidewalks Kept Clean," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No sidewalks in the business section of said City shall be swept or cleaned later than nine o'clock, p. m., nor earlier than four-thirty o'clock, p. m., and any person failing, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every such offense."

Section 2. That this ordinance be-

ing for the immediate preservation of the public peace and safety of the citizens of Asheville, is hereby declared an emergency ordinance to take effect immediately on its publication in a newspaper published in said City.

I move the adoption of the foregoing ordinance, this 20th day of March, A. D., 1925.

"F. L. CONDER,"
Commissioner.

Approved as to form:
Jones, Williams & Jones,
Corporation Counsel.

I. E. G. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Asheville, hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Board of Commissioners at their meeting held on the 4th day of April, 1925, and was first published on the 6th day of April, 1925.

E. G. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE DEPOSITING OF RUBBISH AND OTHER WASTE MATERIAL WITHIN THE CITY OF ASHE- VILLE

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
THE CITY OF ASHEVILLE:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to deposit, on any premises within the City of Asheville, any rubbish, debris, trash, cans or other cast-off articles, by whatsoever named called.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation, or owner, occupant, tenant or agent of any premises within the corporate limits of the City of Asheville to keep such premises free and clear of any rubbish, debris, trash, cans or other cast-off articles by whatsoever name

called, and to have any of the aforementioned articles removed from any premises in the City of Asheville.

Section 3. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance upon conviction shall be subject to a penalty of Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars for each and every such offense.

Section 4. That all ordinances or clauses of ordinances in conflict here-with be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 5. That this ordinance being for the immediate preservation of the public peace and safety of the citizens of said City, is hereby declared an emergency ordinance to take effect immediately after its first publication in a newspaper published in said City.

I move the adoption of the foregoing ordinance this the 14th day of October, 1922.

"R. J. SHERRILL,"
Commissioner.

Approved as to form:

"GEO. PENNELL,"
Corporation Counsel.

The Food Inspector wishes to thank the owners and managers of the cafes, lunch rooms and other food-handling places for the wonderful cooperation given him in his work during the past month. Over 350 employees had new health certificates ready, a large number of places have installed new hot water equipment, new pie cases, new steam tables and have improved their places a great deal.

The management of most places are moving in the right direction and are taking pride in maintaining clean places. We have many who have always conducted their places in a manner beyond reproach. There are a few others who have paid very little

attention to their places and conditions were very bad. A few were ordered to discontinue the sale of food, and one or two of this kind were heard to say they didn't favor inspection.

The law, rules and regulations governing the sanitary management of food handling establishments should benefit not only the public, but should be of great benefit to the cafes, lunch rooms and other food-handling places themselves. Most proprietors are realizing the importance of keeping clean places; keeping food covered so as to be free from flies, dirt and dust, and by so doing they are providing means of protection against diseases, and are obtaining for themselves a high standard of sanitary conditions and a higher score.

The Inspector wishes to say that he is ready and willing at all times to assist with helpful suggestions along the lines of sanitation and advising means of improving conditions.

As to Health Certificates

All persons handling food are required to hold a certificate signed by a legally licensed physician, showing that they have undergone a thorough physical examination and are free from contagious diseases. These certificates are to be renewed every three months. The Food Inspector will check up on all persons employed in food-handling places once each month, and keep a record of those holding health certificates and date of examination. The Health Department will remove, at any time, any person employed in a food-handling establishment suspected of having an infectious or contagious disease, or not holding a health certificate.

C. B. BOYTE,
Food Inspector.

Report of Health and Sanitary Department for Month of December, 1925

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Contagious diseases reported:

Chickenpox	13
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	10
Tuberculosis	40
Whooping cough	3

Deaths from contagious diseases:

Tuberculosis, imported	11
Total number of deaths reported	51

Local	33
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Imported	18
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Male	33
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Female	18
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White	35
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Colored	16
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Total number of births reported	80
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Male	41
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Female	39
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White	61
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Colored	19
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Total number of stillborn reported	6
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Male	5
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Female	1
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White	4
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Colored	2
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Report of Venereal Clinic

New cases admitted:

Male	38
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Female	19
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Total cases continuing from last month:

Male	169
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Female	37
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Total cases under treatment during month:

Male	207
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Female	56
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Total cases discharged:

Male	68
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Female	36
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Number of cases remaining under treatment at end of month:

Male	139
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Female	20
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Number of visits to clinic:	
Male	282
Female	70
Total number of treatments:	
Male	279
Female	81
Number doses of arsphenamine	141
Number of Wasserman tests	42

Report of Bacteriologist

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS

Diphtheria, negative	60
Diagnosis and release, positive	4
Tubercle bacilli, negative	3
positive	1
Gonococcus, positive	2
Widal, typhoid, negative	1
Para A. and B., negative	1
Total	72
Analysis of urine	6
Examination of water for pollution	3
Wasserman reaction, negative	30
positive	17
Bacterial counts of milk	250
Chemical analysis of milk	240

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES QUARANTINED

Diseases quarantined	45
Rooms fumigated	55

VETERINARIAN

Dairy inspections	97
Cattle inspected	504
Suspects found	4
Permits granted for new dairies	5
Permits issued	42
Imported cattle held for re-test	18

MEAT AND MILK

Dairy inspections	33
Wagon inspections	39
Creamery inspections	15
Bacterial counts of milk	124
Chemical analysis	297
Milk condemned, gallons	39
Market inspections	45

Animal inspections	966
Meat condemned, pounds	2003

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Premises inspections	1201
Toilet inspections	481
Stable inspections	457
Special inspections	304
Nuisances abated	329

PLUMBING INSPECTIONS

Permits issued	53
Inspections	11
Nuisances abated	9

STREET CLEANING

Trash removed, loads	1971
Animals removed	1005
Streets flushed, miles	903
Streets swept, miles	159
Closets cleaned, cans	500

INCINERATOR

Trash burned, loads	1673
Animals burned	1508
Cinders removed from incinerator, wheelbarrows	957

Analysis of Water

Date collected	January 7, 1926
Date received	January 8, 1926
Date reported	January 11, 1926
Sediment	Slight
Color	Slight
Turbidity	0
Odor, cold	0
Odor, hot	0
Reaction	Alkaline
Chlorides, parts per million	2
Nitrites	0
B. coli in 1 c. c.	0
B. coli in 10 c. c.	0
Total bacterial count per c. c. at 38° C.	10
Count on lactose litmus agar per c. c.	1
Acid-producing bacteria per c. c.	0
C. A. SHORE, M. D., Director, J. W. K., Analyst, State Laboratory of Hygiene.	

NURSING REPORT FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1925

	Districts	1	2	3	4	Total
Patients						
Patients carried from November	21	9	12	18	60	
New Patients	64	99	53	80	296	
 Total Patients	 85	 108	 65	 98	 356	
Visits:						
Nursing Visits, Pre Natal	13	11	3	5	32	
Nursing Visits, Post Natal	51	14	5	53	123	
Nursing Visits, Tubercular	9	4	2	3	18	
Nursing Visits, Miscellaneous	174	152	219	222	767	
Nursing Visits, General Welfare	123	157	126	120	526	
 Total Visits	 370	 338	 355	 403	 1466	
Patients Referred to Baby Clinic	0	15	20	18	53	
Patients Referred to Pre Natal Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	
Patients Referred to T. and A. Clinic	10	0	0	0	10	
Patients Referred to Physician	7	11	24	14	56	
Patients Referred to Hospital	0	0	2	0	2	
Patients Referred to Dentist	30	0	0	0	30	
School Children Examined	66	75	102	71	314	
School Children Inspected	400	845	1340	265	2850	
School Children Vaccinated	1	1	9	86	97	
Follow-up Visits	35	75	10	44	164	
Telephone Calls	55	55	102	188	400	

REPORT OF FOOD INSPECTOR FOR DECEMBER

Cafe Inspections	134
Weiner Stand Inspections	68
Drug Store Inspections	41
Bakery Inspections	33
Candy Kitchen Inspections	26
Tuberculous Sanatoria Inspections	24
Tea Room Inspections	10
School Lunch Inspections	9
Drug Store Lunches	12
Hotel Inspections	20

TUBERCULAR SANATORIA

	Equipment	Method	Score
Ambler Heights	100	99	99
St. Joseph's	98	99	98
The Winyah	97	98	97
Sunset Heights	97	95	96
Roy's Cottage	95	95	96
Zepher Hill	95	94	94
Oakland San.	93	94	94
Sunset Lodge	93	95	94

Stone Hedge	89	93	92
Edgewood Cottage	88	91	90
Fairview Cottage	87	92	90
Monte Vista	80	90	87
Strawberry Hill	78	88	83
Sherwood San.	78	85	82

DRUG STORES AND SODA FOUNTAINS

	Equipment	Method	Score
Goode's Drug Store	99	98	99
Scruggs' Drug Store	95	94	95
Aiken & Hester	95	95	95
Rayson's Drug Store—Goode's	94	94	94
Smith's Drug Store	95	94	94
Claverie's Pharmacy	95	93	94
Carmichael's Drug Store	94	94	94
Charlotte Street Pharmacy	93	92	93
Haywood Street Pharmacy	88	95	93
Olympia Fountain	94	92	93
Johnson's Drug Store	93	91	92
Mullin's Pharmacy	92	92	92
Asheville Pharmacy	87	95	92
Davis' Drug Store	93	91	92
Walker's Drug Store	93	91	92
Bilbro's Drug Store	92	92	92
Coleman's Drug Store	87	95	92
Merrimon Avenue Pharmacy	86	94	91
McMinn Drug Store	84	95	91
Pack Square Candy Kitchen	84	93	90
West Asheville Pharmacy	93	85	89
Craven's Drug Store	84	90	88
Depot Drug Store	85	89	87
Finley's Drug Store	84	87	86
Y. M. I. (Colored)	79	88	85
Service Drug Store (Colored)	80	87	84

SCHOOL LUNCHES

Ashland Avenue School Lunch	99
Orange Street School Lunch	98
Claxton School Lunch	98
Newton School Lunch	96
Asheville High School Lunch	96
Montford School Lunch	96
Vance School Lunch	96
Aycock School Lunch	95
Stevens Lee School Lunch (Colored)	94

CAFE AND LUNCH STAND RATING

S. & W.	97
Guillett's	94
De Luxe	94
Union News	94
Good Health	93
Battery Park Coffee Shop	93
Jax Cafe	93
Webb's Cafe	92
Dinty Moore's	92
Putman Grill	91
P. & M. Cafe	91
Moxley's	91
Langren Grill	90
New York Cafe	90
Pig and Whistle	89
Wallace	89
Mecca Lunch	88
Murphy Cafe	88
Post Office Delicatessen	88
Vanderbilt Coffe Shop	87
Haywood Quick Lunch	87
Biltmore Coffee Shop	87
Vick's Sandwich Shop	87
Montes Cafe	86
M. & M. Cafe	86
Ideal Lunch	86
D. Gross	86
Glenn Rock Cafe	86
Central Cafe	85
Auto Lunch	85
National Lunch	84
Shepherd Lunch	84
Five Points Lunch	84
American Cafe	83
The Iron Kettle	83
Rhea's Cafe	83
Manhattan Lunch	83
West Asheville Lunch	83
Moore's Patton Avenue Lunch	83
Luther Cafe	83
Annex Quick Lunch	82
Atlanta Quick Lunch	82
Broadway Lunch	82
Liberty Lunch	81
Dutch Lunch	81
O. K. Lunch	81
Ivey Quick Lunch	81
Tingle Lunch	80

West's Cafe	80
Dixon Cafe	80
Silver Moon	79
Vick's Delicatessen	78
Farmers' Lunch	78
Kooley Lunch	78
Mills' Cafe	76
Service Lunch	74

COLORED CAFE RATING

Heath Cafe	84
McMillan Cafe	84
Boston Cafe	83
Morris Cafe	82
Alexander's Cafe	81
Giddin's Cafe	81
Revel Lunch	80
Hamilton Lunch	80
Star Cafe	80
Attack's Cafe	80
Elite Cafe	80
Busy Bee Cafe	78
Wayside Inn	78
The Crystal	76
Pearson's	74
Eagle Lunch	74
Durand's Cafe	74
Williams' Cafe	71
Candy Lane Cafe	71

Points Allowed By Government Score Card—In Detail

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1; arrangements, 7; proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3; plumbing, 20; kind, quality, location and condition, water closets, 10; sinks, 10; equipment, 25; kind, quality, arrangements, ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5; water for cleaning, 20; hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

REPORT OF RETAIL DAIRIES

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Middlebrook Dairy	0,900	4.4	1.031	13.2
Biltmore (Certified)	1,000	5.5	1.032	14.7
Carolina (Certified)	1,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Carolina (Pasteurized)	1,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Oak Hill	1,100	4.6	1.029	13.9
Mountain San. Dairy	1,200	5.0	1.031	13.9
Carolina (Special)	1,500	4.9	1.031	13.8
Wilson Farm Dairy	1,700	3.6	1.030	12.0
Candler Dairy	2,600	5.3	1.031	14.3
Biltmore (Special)	3,000	4.6	1.033	13.9
Sunset Dairy	3,200	3.6	1.028	11.5
Biltmore (Pasteurized)	4,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Suncrest Dairy	4,400	4.6	1.032	13.7
Blue Ridge Dairy	6,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Home Oaks Dairy	6,600	4.7	1.032	13.7
Rhodes Dairy	7,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Violet Dairy	12,000	4.8	1.031	13.6
Home Farm Dairy	12,500	4.9	1.029	13.3
Lake View Dairy	16,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Maple Leaf Dairy	28,000	4.3	1.030	12.8

REPORT OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES

BILTMORE DAIRY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Allen, J. A.	1,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Allen, W. E.		4.9	1.032	14.0
Anders, C. M.	5,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Austin, L. G.	1,000	4.5	1.029	12.8
Bird, T. W.	2,000	5.4	1.030	14.1
Baldwin, P. B.	3,000	5.1	1.033	14.5
Baird, W. L.	3,000	4.4	1.030	12.9
Ball, P. B.		4.3	1.029	12.6
Ballard, T. C.	1,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Baldwin, J. A.	3,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Baldwin, J. A.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Baldwin, O. P.	3,000	3.9	1.031	12.1
Bird, W. T.	12,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Bishop, C. A.	5,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Britton, J. C.	2,000	5.4	1.030	13.1
Buckner, C. H.	3,000	5.5	1.030	14.2
Burlison, Mrs. R. M.	1,000	3.8	1.031	12.5
Crowell, R. C.	10,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Carter, E. C.	2,000	3.6	1.031	12.2
Carter, R. L.	4,000	3.7	1.029	11.9
Carter, S. H.	1,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Cochran, J. J.	1,000	4.4	1.032	13.4

Cochran, P. G.	3,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Cole, G. F.	2,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Cook, D.		5.0	1.031	13.9
Conner, E. E.	1,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Crowell, Roy	2,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Cunningham, B. L.		4.0	1.032	13.0
Cushing, C. D.	8,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Dillingham, M.	1,000	3.8	1.030	12.2
Deer Park	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Dillingham, J. P.	2,000	2.9	1.029	10.9
Fletcher, R. W.	7,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
French Broad	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Fullum, G. W.	12,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Gaston, T. P.	1,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Glenn, Geo. B.	13,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Gorman, C. W.	1,000	4.7	1.030	13.3
Greenwood, Jim	4,000	5.0	1.030	13.6
Grover, William	2,000	4.2	1.031	12.9
Hayes Bros.		4.0	1.031	12.7
Hampton, W. S.	1,000	3.4	1.031	12.0
Hayes, W. F.	2,000	5.2	1.030	13.9
Inanda Dairy	5,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Jersey Far m.		4.3	1.032	13.2
Johnson, C. W.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Johnson, I. W.	2,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Johnson, S. E.	2,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Jones, L. R.		4.4	1.032	13.4
Jones, Harry	1,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Lance, H. E.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lance, H. D.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Lance, M.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lance, W. H.	2,000	4.7	1.032	13.7
Lanning, J. A.	80,000	4.5	1.031	13.3
Ledbetter, C. W.	2,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Ledbetter, R. J.	9,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Lewis, C. B.	1,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Lipe, Thos. L.	1,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Long Valley	3,000	4.6	1.032	13.8
Leslie, G. L.	4,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Johnson Farm	1,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Mitchell, E. M.	2,000	4.8	1.030	13.5
Mallory, J. S.	8,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
McElrath, A. F.	2,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Morgan, C.	2,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Morgan, J. A.	1,000	4.3	1.029	12.5
Morgan, J. B.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Morgan, S. L.	2,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Morris, C.	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Osburn, F. E.	4,000	4.8	1.030	13.4

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Owenby, E. J.	2,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Owenby, R.	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Parker, J. L.	1,000	4.5	1.032	13.6
Patton, W. R.	1,000	5.1	1.031	14.0
Pine Top	4,000	4.9	1.031	13.8
Plateau	2,000	4.5	1.032	13.8
Pressley, W. R.	3,000	4.2	1.027	11.9
Reeves, L. M.	1,000	4.0	1.029	12.2
Reeves, M. B.	1,000	4.7	1.031	13.5
Reeves, M. N.	1,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Riddle, Tom	1,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Roberts, H. M.	2,000	6.1	1.031	15.2
Scarborough, W. V.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Shepherd, C. W.	6,000	5.5	1.031	14.5
Shryer, Roy	13,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Sluder, L. L.	2,000	4.4	1.028	12.4
Sluder, T. J.	100,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Smith, E. E.	6,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Smith, R. E.	60,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Sparrow, J. D.	2,000	4.8	1.031	14.7
Spring Dairy		4.8	1.030	13.4
Stradley, J. R.	1,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Tilson, O. H.	4,000	3.9	1.032	12.8
Walker, W. A.	3,000	5.3	1.031	14.3
Wallis, Geo.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Watkins, L. A.	4,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Westerley Dairy	1,000	4.9	1.030	13.5
Wilkerson, F. A.	1,000	4.6	1.030	13.2
Wilson, G. G.	1,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Gillespie, E. N.	1,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Young, Mrs. L. W.	100,000	4.6	1.032	13.7

CAROLINA CREAMERY, Supplied by

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Aiken, F. M.		4.6	1.031	13.3
Aiken, J. P.	3,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Ashworth Farm	5,000	4.2	1.031	13.0
Ashworth, W. C.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Baird, T. V.		4.5	1.029	12.8
Brank, W. L.	4,000	4.7	1.032	13.8
Bridges, A. V.	18,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Bridges, C. B.	1,000	4.3	1.026	11.8
Bridges, H. C.	3,000	5.0	1.030	13.7
Briggs, J. A.	20,000	5.5	1.032	14.7
Brown, A.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Brown, Conley		4.2	1.032	13.2
Brown, C. B.	10,000	4.2	1.032	13.3
Brown Fred	4,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Brown, Leet		4.8	1.031	13.7

Brown, W. L.	1,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Brown, Hermon	300,000	4.3	1.031	13.0
Calloway, M. D.	6,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Chambers, T. H.	200,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Clark, H. W.	1,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Cole, D. F.	7,000	4.8	1.031	13.7
Cole, J. A.	1,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Cook, J. H.	5,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Crook, Troy	17,000	5.4	1.032	14.7
Davis, W. M.		4.8	1.032	13.9
Dockery, J. E.	2,000	4.3	1.032	13.3
Dotson, B.		4.2	1.031	13.0
Fletcher Farm	2,000	4.9	1.031	13.0
Freeman, R. W.	4,000	4.8	1.030	13.4
Frisbee, W. F.	3,000	5.3	1.030	14.0
Gibson, R. M.	3,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Gill, W. K.	2,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Gillespie, W. K.	50,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Glance, J. M.	3,000	4.8	1.32	13.9
Gorman, J. G.	3,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Gorman, M. A.	1,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Gryder, C. B.	1,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Higgins, L. M.	60,000	5.2	1.030	13.9
Hudgins, M. J.		4.4	1.031	13.2
Hunsucker, G. L.	15,000	4.5	1.030	13.1
Erwin, W. A.	3,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Lunsford, J. T.	1,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Miller, H. G.	2,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Moore, J. L.		5.0	1.032	14.2
Nesbet, S. H.	24,000	4.3	1.030	12.8
Nettlewood	70,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
Plemons, H.		3.3	1.031	11.9
Plemons, Mrs. L.	120,000	4.5	1.032	13.5
Ramsey, D. E.	2,000	5.0	1.031	13.9
Ramsey, J. M.	2,000	4.4	1.031	13.2
Ray, Sam	150,000	5.2	1.031	14.1
Reeves, P. V.	1,000	5.1	1.032	14.3
Reynolds, R. M.	5,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Roberts, M. E.	13,000	4.0	1.030	12.5
Runyon, C. H.	200,000	5.0	1.032	14.1
Rymer, T. M.	12,000	4.9	1.032	14.0
Sluder, M. C.	4,000	4.8	1.032	13.9

Smathers, D. G.	2,000	4.0	1.032	13.0
Stowe		5.4	1.032	14.6
Wagoner, T. W.		4.6	1.031	13.4
Weaver, H. L.	3,000	4.6	1.031	13.4
Wells, C. B.	4,000	3.9	1.031	12.6
Wells, J. S.	1,000	3.9	1.030	12.3
Wells, Ott	1,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Wells, R. M.	80,000	4.2	1.030	12.7
Wishart, J. F.		4.0	1.030	12.5
Webb, J. F.	4,000	4.8	1.032	13.9

All dairy herds are tuberculin tested annually. The bacterial count by which our dairies are graded are averages of several samples during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean. An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific gravity (legal minimum 1.029); ‡Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CITY OF ASHEVILLE

To the Mothers and Fathers of the School Children of the City of Asheville:

Every year in the registration area of the U. S., 23,000 children die from diphtheria, many more thousand are left with crippled hearts and kidneys which make them more or less invalids for the rest of their lives; practically all of these deaths and most of these damaged hearts and kidneys could have been prevented if parents had taken advantage of toxin-anti-toxin.

What Is Toxin-Antitoxin?

It is a mixture when injected into the arm produces a substance in the blood that protects the child from diphtheria for a period of at least five to seven years, probably for life. Ninety-five per cent of the children receiving this treatment will become immune (protected against diphtheria)

How Is Toxin-Anti-Toxin Administered?

Fifteen drops of toxin-antitoxin is injected into the arm for three doses, one week apart.

What Discomforts Result From the Injection of Toxin-Antitoxin?

Usually none, but occasionally there are mild reactions as you would expect from typhoid vaccination. It seldom causes loss of time from school.

The Board of Health, through its medical inspector of schools, is giving to the parents an opportunity to have their children protected against diphtheria by the use of toxin-antitoxin. Through the State Board of Health they are able to administer toxin-antitoxin at its actual cost of manufacturing, which is fifteen cents for the amount used in three injections.

If in doubt in regard to this matter call your family physician on the telephone and ask him about it.

If you desire to take advantage of this opportunity to have your child protected against diphtheria, fill out blank below and return to the principal of the school.

I desire to have _____ given toxin-
antitoxin by the school physician for the prevention of diphtheria.
